هكذا من الاصل

PART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 15-9 (59-48). Tomorrow cloudy with rain. Yesterday's temp. 10-4 (50-39). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 14-8 (57-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-10 (54-50). BRUSSELS: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 24-16 (75-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 22-12 (72-54). Yesterday's temp. 21-13 (70-55).

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 26,841 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1975 Established 1887

Ford Avoids Injury As an Auto Crashes Into His Limousine

From Wire Dispatches

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—President Ford escaped injury last night when his armored limousine was struck by a car full of teen-agers.

The presidential motorcade was headed for an airport after Mr. Ford spoke at the Hartford Civic Center when the other car came from the right, at an intersection.

The President caught a glimpse of the other car just before the crash and shouted, "Be careful!" Frederick Biebel, the Connecticut Republican chairman, who was sitting beside Mr. Ford, suffered a fractured finger on his right hand as a result of the accident.

It was the third incident in less than six weeks in which the President narrowly escaped possible injury. In California last month, Mr. Ford emerged unharmed from separate encounters with gun-toting women.

Traffic Accident

While those two incidents were apparent assassination attempts, the auto accident here was viewed simply as a traffic accident by the Secret Service and the White House.

But the immediate reaction of Secret Service agents at the scene of the accident was that the President's life was in danger. They burst out of their cars in Mr. Ford's motorcade with pistols drawn and surrounded the 1967 Buick carrying six teen-agers that had struck the limousine.

Mr. Ford could have received serious injury if the driver of the presidential limousine had not swerved at the last moment.

The limousine was struck in the front right fender. Secret Service agent Andrew Hutch, Mr. Ford's driver, spotted the car as it neared the limousine and swung the presidential auto away.

The accident occurred three blocks from the civic center, where the President had addressed a Republican fund-raising dinner.

A city police spokesman said that because of manpower limitations, police officials had assigned officers to block only the intersections within two blocks of the auditorium.

Hartford Police Chief Hugh Masini ordered an immediate inquiry.

"Apparently the [teen-age] driver had a green light and nobody was blocking the intersection," he said. "I don't see where he did anything wrong."

A Hartford police spokesman conceded today that an officer should have been directing traffic at the intersection where Mr. Ford's car was struck.

The spokesman, Gordon Damon, said police had planned to have the motorcade's motorcycle escort block traffic for the President's limousine. But he said the intersection was not covered.

"There's human error here," Mr. Damon said. "The situation could have been controlled."

The driver was identified as James Salamites, 19, of Meriden, Conn. There were three other young men and two teen-aged women in the car with him. None of them was hurt.

Mr. Salamites submitted voluntarily to a blood test to determine if he was intoxicated, a police spokesman said. He said no charges would be considered against Mr. Salamites until the results of the test were known in several days.

Mr. Salamites said he saw Mr. Ford's limousine just before the crash and "thought it was just another car running a red light."

The motorcade was rolling at about 15 miles an hour, according to witnesses.

At the airport, Mr. Ford told reporters he had not been shaken up at all in the accident.

"I feel fine. I feel great," he said. He then trotted up the stairs of Air Force One for the flight back to Washington.

In Washington the White House said that the Secret Service has been asked to report on how the collision could have happened.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that White House staff coordinator Donald Rumsfeld has asked the Secret Service to say, among other things, why there was no police protection at the intersection.

"The White House is wondering how in the world a car could do something like that," Mr. Nessen told reporters.

Today, police escorts used sirens to halt traffic at intersections as Mr. Ford left the White House in a motorcade for a 10-minute ride to the Washington Hilton Hotel, where the President addressed the National Association of Food Chains. There were no incidents as Mr. Ford's car sped through red lights at police-protected crossings.

The armor-plated limousine, which had only minor damage, is one of two such cars leased to the Secret Service by the Ford Motor Co. for the President's use.



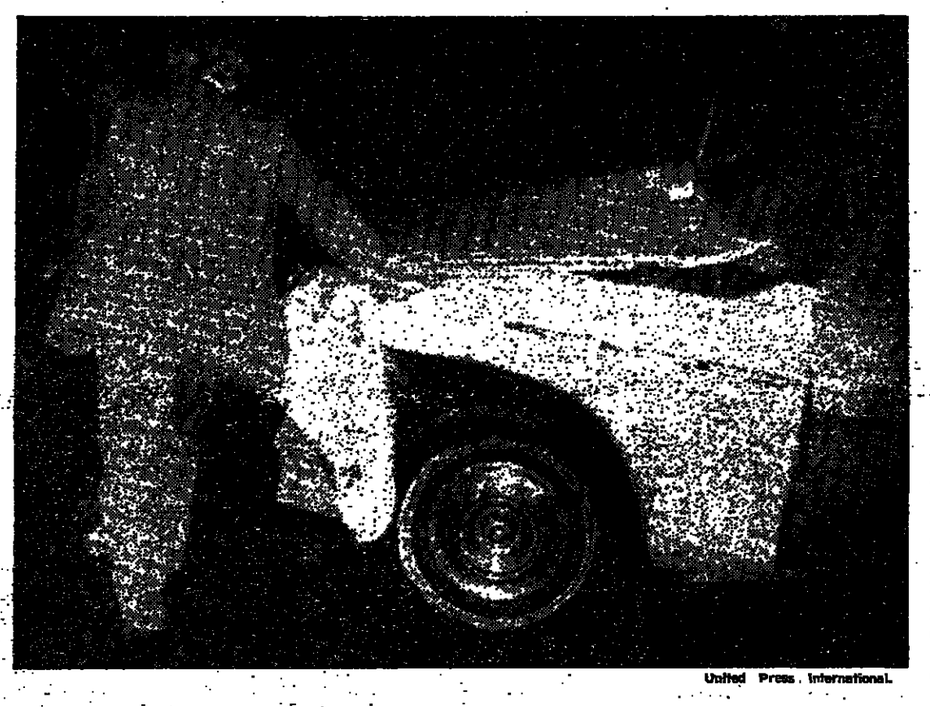
United Press International.

AFTER CRASH—President Ford appears stunned (above); agent runs in front of car that rammed limousine (below).



UPI.

James Salamites making a statement after accident.



United Press International.

Watergate Study Stresses Nixon's Cover-Up Guilt

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Authorities were convinced they could prosecute President Richard Nixon for the Watergate cover-up but elected not to indict him for fear of triggering a constitutional crisis that could snag his impeachment, it was disclosed today.

Once Mr. Nixon resigned, according to the first public report of the prosecutors' work, his criminal indictment was virtually assured —until President Ford pardoned Mr. Nixon for all crimes committed during his presidency. This information is contained in a report of 277 pages, issued on the eve of the departure of the third man to hold the special prosecutor's job. The report made no other major revelations in the political scandal that drove Mr. Nixon from office 14 months ago.

But it proclaimed publicly for the first time the belief of the Watergate special prosecution force that Mr. Nixon was involved in a criminal conspiracy sufficient to warrant prosecution.

It was Mr. Nixon's own words, etched on tape, "which showed him to be a participant in the cover-up," the report said.

The unsigned report summarizes the work of special prosecutors Archibald Cox, Leon Jaworski, Henry Ruth jr. and their staffs.

Recommendation Made

The report said that before the country is faced with another scandal like Watergate, Congress should decide if an incumbent president is vulnerable to criminal indictment.

"The worst time to answer such questions is when they arise," the report said. "Perhaps the best time is the present while the memory of recent events is fresh."

The report said that once it became clear that Mr. Nixon took part in the Watergate cover-up, one of the toughest decisions faced by the prosecutor's office was whether to indict him along with his senior aides.

Mr. Jaworski concluded in the winter of 1974 that a Nixon indictment would be rejected by the Supreme Court, and would prolong and interfere with the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, the report said.

Evidence to Committee

Instead, the prosecutors sent their evidence to the committee, which later voted to recommend Mr. Nixon's impeachment. A Watergate grand jury also named Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator.

The report clearly indicated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Brezhnev Cancels Talk With Giscard

French Say Delay Is for Convenience

By James Goldsborough

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (IHT).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today canceled his second meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The French President later said that the change had been made for reasons of "personal convenience."

The Russians offered no explanation for the change, which was highly unusual for meetings of this kind. The French indicated that the talks would be made up Friday, when the third round of talks had been scheduled.

Later today, a French spokesman announced that a fourth and final round of talks scheduled Saturday morning would not take place.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing notified his delegation of the change this morning aboard the plane that was taking him back from a visit to Yasnaya Polyana, the home of Tolstoi. The French at first indicated that the change had been made to permit the President to take advantage of the good weather by allowing him to make another excursion in the afternoon.

There were various hypotheses in the absence of any official explanation. One suggested that Mr. Brezhnev had wanted to hold a final meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Kaddam, who arrived here last week with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on an unexpected visit reportedly to discuss arms sales.

There was also the usual speculation about Mr. Brezhnev's health, although most resident observers here say that he has appeared to be in good health during his recent frequent public appearances.

The most likely hypothesis, however, was that the Russians were giving the French a snub, probably to emphasize the differences that cropped up during toasts at a reception last night.

In those toasts, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called for "ideological détente" in Communist relations with the West, while Mr. Brezhnev stressed that there could be no end to the "struggle of ideas."

During an hour-long live telecast to France from Red Square today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the Soviet request for cancelation of today's meeting had been for personal convenience.

Not only was the Brezhnev-Giscard meeting called off, but the three French ministers here, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, also failed to meet with the Russians.

In the telecast, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing repeated his call last night for ideological détente. "It is true that ideological competition will continue, but one ought to be able to think of ideological détente, which does not eliminate ideological differences," the French President said.

Military Chiefs Said to Criticize Deal

Left-Leaning Oporto Regiment Ends Mutiny

LISBON, Oct. 15 (AP).—A left-oriented artillery garrison ended an eight-day mutiny today on terms that military leaders were branding as a surrender by the army chief of staff.

Informed sources said the army chief, Gen. Costas Fabiao, acted on his own to offer concessions to the rebellious artillery regiment in Oporto and that many of his military colleagues in the Supreme Council of the Revolution were angry at what they believed was a sellout.

The sources said that the premier, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, viewed Gen. Fabiao's agreement as a blow to his drive to restore military discipline.

In a speech to the nation Monday night, Premier Azevedo declared that, without military discipline, Portugal could become ungovernable.

Meanwhile, soldiers who finally pulled down the red flag of revolt from the artillery garrison of Serra do Pilar claimed victory for their mutiny. They not only defied the central government in the siege and gained a promise of no punishment, they extracted from Gen. Fabiao a commitment that leftists from another Oporto unit, a driver-training school, would be reinstated.

The mutiny began Oct. 7 to protest the purge of political activists from the driver-training unit.

Gen. Fabiao said the unit, which had been closed, would be reopened in an area outside Oporto and that a "revolutionary" fighting unit would be put in its place in the nation's second-largest city.

Failure Is Cited

The only major concession the rebels failed to get was the dismissal of the northern regional commander who ordered the purges, Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso.

Well-placed sources in the capital said that Gen. Fabiao had not cleared the terms he gave the rebels with either President Francisco da Costa Gomes or Premier Azevedo.

Because of bitterness over Gen. Fabiao's deal by moderates who dominate the Revolutionary Council, some sources were predicting a move against the army chief of staff. Meanwhile, a Communist-backed enlisted men's organization bent on wrecking military discipline gathered for a march in the southern town of Evora, a Communist stronghold.

[In another development, UPI reported, about 75 military police sergeants, upset by indiscipline, have asked to be transferred out of their extreme leftist-dominated unit, the Socialist newspaper Luta said.

[The newspaper said the sergeants—nearly all in the military police regiment—met, presented their transfer requests to Maj. Campos Andrada, the regiment commander, and said they no longer wished to be a part of the deterioration of the unit.]

Bomb explosions aimed at leftists were reported in northern Portugal. No injuries were reported.

In Oporto, a bomb exploded today outside the headquarters of the International Communist League, a Trotskyite group.

In Fafe, where a Communist was killed in political rioting last summer, bombs went off outside the houses of a Communist and a member of a Communist satellite group. In Melgaco, near the Spanish border, a bomb cut telephone communications.

CIA Funding Denied

BONN, Oct. 15 (AP).—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt assailed as inventions and lies reports that his Social Democratic party had channeled CIA funds from Washington to Lisbon.

But Mr. Brandt conceded that his party is using indirect means for passing financial aid to the Portuguese Socialist party.

Nigeria Requests Shipping Curb to End Port Jam

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Nigeria appealed to the world shipping industry today to keep ships going away from its ports, which are clogged by about 400 ships waiting berths, including about 40 cement-carrying vessels.

The London freight market, the control center of international shipping, was expected to accept the plea.

A four-man Nigerian delegation went to London to appeal to the market, known as the Baltic Exchange, to use its influence to ensure that no further ships were sent to Nigerian ports without prior approval from Nigerian authorities.

The exchange said the appeal was unprecedented "on this scale."

The appeal follows the launching of an investigation by the new military regime in Nigeria into the ordering of 20 million metric tons of cement, valued at a billion, for delivery within a year, including 16 million tons contracted by the Nigerian Ministry of Defense.

The government, headed by Brig. Gen. Murtala Rufai Muhammed, ousted the regime of Gen. Yakubu Gowon in July.

Solzhenitsyn Has New Book

PARIS, Oct. 15 (NYT).—"Lenin in Zurich," a new work by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, will be published here tomorrow in Russian by YMCA Press.

The exiled Soviet writer apparently asked that no information be given about the contents of the book before it becomes available in bookshops tomorrow. But it was learned here tonight that it is "a historical novel, an epic on precisely the theme indicated by its title," and thus about Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov's Swiss exile before his return to Russia and the revolution.

The source of this information was publisher Paul Flamand, who heads Editions du Seuil, the publishing house that has the world rights for Mr. Solzhenitsyn's production, except Russian-language rights, which are held by the YMCA Press.

$40 Billion Granted Since 1949

Congress May End Military Aid Program

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Substantial majorities in two congressional committees have agreed to phase out over two years the military aid program under which the United States has given away about $40 billion in arms, ammunition and advice to its allies since 1949.

It appears from interviews with legislators and staff members that Congress is virtually certain to agree with the committees and end the program, the historical centerpiece of the strategy of containing Communism by strengthening allied military forces.

The proposed military aid bills to be voted on soon by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee also contain provisions for increasing military credit sales for a short time after the grants —now running to about $400 million a year—are terminated. They also call for stringent controls on the whole military sales program.

Administration officials said that they would either oppose the phasing out of the aid or seek to extend the period.

Challenges by Congress have been almost an annual event since the passage of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. As the price of initiating the program that year, Congress imposed on a reluctant President Truman an aid program of several hundred million dollars to the Nationalist Chinese government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

For the last several years, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed, and the Senate has endorsed, phasing out grant military aid. Each time, the move was blocked by the House committee, supported by the administration.

The switch began to occur on the House side several months ago when Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., who is chairman of the House International Relations Committee, asked his staff to study a phasing out. Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., a key member of the committee, said: "I think there is a consensus now in the committee to approve a phase-out over a two or three-year period."

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Economic Policy has prepared similar language for inclusion in its bill.

Another Bill Awaited

Neither committee has formally acted on the military aid bill, as both await a proposed foreign aid bill from the administration in the next few weeks.

Foreign aid legislation became a matter of confusion this year when the administration submitted its bill containing economic and military aid to Congress in February, only to withdraw the bill as it reviewed Middle East policy.

In the meantime, the House committee drafted, and the House approved, its own economic aid bill, amounting to about $1.3 billion this year and $1.5 billion for next year. The Senate committee approved a similar bill and the full Senate is expected to approve this soon.

It was the first time that economic and military aid had been separated. They had been kept together by supporters of aid who believed that the only way to get congressional approval for economic aid was to tie it to the more popular military aid. The House voted almost 2 to 1 for the economic aid bill, demonstrating that congressional sentiment had shifted.

The direct military aid program has dwindled from a high point of several billion dollars a year during the 1950s to the $475 million voted by Congress last year, to the figure of roughly $400 million the administration is expected to request this year, exclusive of the Middle East.

The remaining major recipients of this aid are South Korea, the Philippines and Turkey, along with Greece, if the administration's proposal to resume such aid to Greece is accepted. In past years, the largest recipients also included allies in Western Europe, India, Pakistan and South Vietnam.

As direct military aid has decreased, military sales have increased to a 1975 figure of about $9 billion. Legislators expect the credit sales and sales guarantee part of the military aid bill to rise as partial compensation for the phasing out of direct aid.

Kissinger on Nixon: 'Odd, Unpleasant Man'

By Bruce Garvey

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (WP).—The private table talk of Henry Kissinger reveals that the secretary of state found former President Richard Nixon to be an "odd, artificial and unpleasant man."

Mr. Kissinger made the comments at a private state banquet held in his honor last night by the Canadian foreign minister, Allan MacEachen.

Mr. Kissinger's comments were picked up by a microphone that was used to transmit his after-dinner toast to newsmen, who were not invited to the banquet. But the sound system was turned on throughout the meal, making the reporters privy to Mr. Kissinger's table chat.

He said his former boss "barely governed" during the 18 months of the unfolding Watergate scandal, which eventually forced him to resign.

Plus Side

On the plus side, Mr. Kissinger said, Mr. Nixon was "one of our better presidents. You know, he was an odd man. He is an odd man, but he was very decisive in his own way. He went to the heart of the problem."

During the dinner, Mr. Kissinger was seated next to a Quebec member of Parliament from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's governing Liberal party, Albanie Morin. He was chatting with her and across the table to Mr. MacEachen, who was seated next to Mr. Kissinger's wife, Nancy.

The secretary of state had nice words for the Kennedy family, especially Jacqueline Onassis, whom he said he likes and finds "sexy."

"Jackie is a hard woman who knows what she wants," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Nixon, on the other hand, he said, "was a very artificial man. In the sense that when he met somebody, he thought it out very carefully, so nothing was spontaneous. He didn't enjoy meeting people and people sensed it. And that made them uncomfortable.

"What I have never understood is how he became a politician. He really dislikes people. He hated to meet new people."

Mr. Kissinger also said that Mr. Nixon could never win over the hearts of Americans because he came across so poorly on television.

"He was so nervous on television. It took such an effort for him to be on television," Mr. Kissinger said.

Preparatory Parley in Paris In Accord on Energy Talks

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 16.—Delegates from industrial and developing nations reached agreement early today on compromise guidelines for a larger conference later this year, a spokesman for the meeting said.

The agreement opens the way for a dialogue to begin between the industrial West and Third World nations. The developing nations are demanding protection for their revenues and more technological aid while the West wants more stability for raw-material supplies, including oil.

The agreement, based largely on a U.S. proposal, was reached after 10 hours of continuous negotiations and a final two-hour session, during which every word in the document was examined, spokesman Patrick Gautrat said.

Conference sources said the agreement was broad enough to satisfy both sides while, in effect, passing most of the substantive work to four commissions to be set up by the conference, which is scheduled to begin here Dec. 16.

A dispute between Algeria and the United States at one point threatened to scuttle the preparatory meeting, just as a similar dispute between the two nations last April doomed the first attempt to prepare a "dialogue." But a U.S.-inspired compromise, with oil-producers Venezuela and Saudia Arabia playing key moderating roles, produced agreement.

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Opposition Asks Investigation

Wilson Says He Was Target Of 8 'Watergate' Burglaries

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—A disclosure by Prime Minister Harold Wilson that he was the target of eight possible Watergate-style break-ins in recent years sparked a parliamentary charge today that Britain's national security may be involved.

A Conservative member called for an investigation.

Mr. Wilson startled Parliament and the nation with an offhand disclosure in the Commons yesterday that eight break-ins in London in recent years involved premises where his private papers were kept.

Mr. Wilson made the disclosure when questioned about a reference he made earlier this year to a burglary at his home near the Houses of Parliament in which some of his income-tax papers apparently were stolen, although he said at the time they could simply have been mislaid.

"It is not one burglary but eight which the police are inquiring into," Mr. Wilson said.

His office at 10 Downing Street refused at first to expand on his remark. Later it issued a statement saying, "Over a period of some years there have been eight burglaries of premises where Mr. Wilson's private papers were kept."

The statement said the premises involved included the offices of his lawyer, Lord Goodman, and those of his accountant.

"Details were given to the police," the statement added. "There is, of course, no suggestion that journalists were engaged or involved in the break-ins."

The last sentence was a reference to a charge made by Mr. Wilson during the general election campaign in September, 1974, that "cohorts of journalists" were roaming the country trying to obtain evidence to smear his Labor party.

Mr. Wilson has been pressed repeatedly by the Conservatives to produce evidence to justify the charge.

He has said he will do so in written evidence he still is preparing for a royal commission probing the state of Britain's press.

Mr. Wilson was pressed again in Parliament yesterday to say why it has taken him so long to produce this evidence.

It was in an offhand reply to one of these questions by Conservative party lawmakers that he made the disclosure about break-ins.

Starting in 1966

According to government officials, the eight burglaries included one in 1966 and another in 1973 at Lord Goodman's law office. Lord Goodman said later that neither break-in was connected with Mr. Wilson's affairs.

Officials said there was also one—or possibly two—burglaries in 1968 or 1969 at the home of the late Michael Halls, Mr. Wilson's former private secretary.

They said other break-ins involved another law firm that handled Mr. Wilson's personal affairs and a storage depot in London where it was discovered in 1973 that a box of personal papers belonging to Mr. Wilson had disappeared.

The officials said a document showing that Mr. Wilson had an account at the International Credit Bank in Geneva also disappeared from the bank in 1974. *Police said they are looking into* the possibility that a "dirty tricks" network in London working for a foreign country may have been responsible for the break-ins in an effort to obtain evidence to discredit Mr. Wilson and other British politicians.

They said, however, that there is no real evidence to support this theory.

National Security

Robert Adley, a Conservative opposition member of Parliament, today said, "I am writing to Mr. Wilson to express my grave concern about the national security aspect." He said an inquiry should be opened.

Labor-party member Paul Rose said he has information from what he described as "a very reliable source" that the break-ins at Lord Goodman's office and Michael Halls's home were carried out by sympathizers of breakaway Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

Mr. Rose refused to name his source but said the burglaries were designed to obtain information for Mr. Smith at a time when he was negotiating with Mr. Wilson.

The talks, aimed at a peace settlement in the former African colony's independence quarrel with Britain, broke down.

"I am not talking off the top of my head. My source of information is very reliable," Mr. Rose told reporters.

Prosecutors Spared Nixon Indictment

(Continued from Page 1)

that the prosecutors were on the verge of indicting Mr. Nixon twice, having concluded after research and "intense debate" that there was no constitutional bar to indicting a president.

Calling Watergate the "insidious climax" to years of growing governmental abuse of power, the report urged a strengthening of *laws to guard against future crises*—including a constitutional amendment to clarify when a president may be prosecuted.

Contribution Issue

Mr. Ruth said that charges that Ruth Farkas received the ambassadorship to Luxembourg in exchange for a *$300,000* contribution to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign are still under investigation. Mr. Ruth said the prosecutor's office has ended most of its probes but the Farkas matter is still open.

The prosecution staff said that it had had trouble proving that ambassadorships had been bought for contributions to the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Ruth is to be succeeded by Charles Ruff, 36, a former Justice Department lawyer and former member of the prosecution staff. He is now chief inspector at the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Reaction to Appeals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Mr. Ruth asked the U.S. Court of Appeals today to uphold the convictions of the Watergate cover-up defendants, saying none of the 14 claims of trial error has any merit.

The government's evidence of conspiracy and obstruction of justice was overwhelming and no appellant challenges the sufficiency of that evidence, Mr. Ruth said.

Former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman; former Attorney General John Mitchell, and Robert Mardian, a 1972 campaign official for Mr. Nixon, had claimed they did not receive a fair trial. All were convicted of conspiring to cover up the Watergate affair. All but Mardian were convicted on additional counts.

Their principal claim is that they could not receive a fair trial because of the publicity that preceded it.

Indonesia Guards Kill Two Fretilin Soldiers

JAKARTA, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Indonesian border guards shot to death two leftist Fretilin soldiers and wounded three in a clash in Indonesian West Timor, the armed forces newspaper said today.

The paper, Angkatan Bersenjata, said the clash took place on Monday when 12 Fretilin (Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor) troops crossed the border from Portuguese Timor, apparently to steal cattle. Fretilin and two other factions are battling for control of Portuguese East Timor.

Genoa Phone Center Is Target of a Bomb

GENOA, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—An incendiary bomb exploded on the grounds of a large telephone exchange here during the night, *the latest in a mysterious wave* of attacks against Italy's telephone system.

The explosion comes during a campaign against increases in the country's phone charges.

26 Mercenaries, Zaireans Claimed Killed in Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 15 (AP).—Twenty-six mercenaries including troops from neighboring Zaire have been killed in clashes with the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the faction said yesterday.

In a communiqué, the MPLA said its forces clashed with 200 Zaireans and unidentified mercenaries around the town of Samba Cuja, 300 kilometers east of here, where fierce fighting was reported last week.

Meanwhile, a 60-member Organization of African Unity Commission on Angola flew into the *oil-rich enclave of Cabinda north* of Angola. The enclave is surrounded by Zaire and the Congo.

The delegates, representing nine nations, will be in Angola until Monday in attempts to find a solution to fighting between three rival liberation movements in this Portuguese [illegible]ony prior to *its gaining independence Nov.* 11.

The other two factions are the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), supported by Zaire and China, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a neutral faction.

All the movements agree that Cabinda should remain in Angola. But Zaire has provided a base for a small secessionist movement despite support of the FNLA.

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United Press International.

BLAST SITE—Police and firemen battle blaze at Castlereagh police station in Belfast after a bomb planted on a truck exploded, destroying several buildings at the center.

Unless Dublin Accepts Demands

Irish Captors Warn of Maiming Dutchman

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Kidnapped Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema, in a taped message made public today, appealed to the Irish government to give in to the demands made for his release.

He asked the government not to make further efforts to establish that he is alive lest the kidnappers carry out a threat to chop off one of his feet and send it to the police.

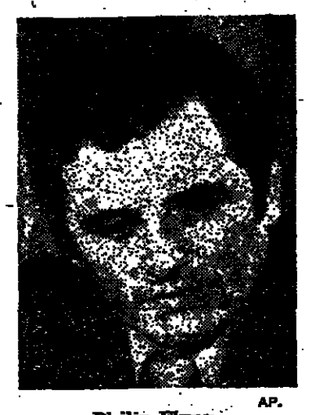
The government accepted the taped message as authentic but gave no indication that it would reverse its decision not to release three Irish Republican Army prisoners. The kidnappers are believed to be members of a dissident IRA group.

Trade union official Philip Flynn, the man selected as go-between by the kidnappers, *first held back full details of the tape* because it might distress the Herrema family, but then played it for reporters.

Mr. Flynn, who took over from the Rev. Donal O'Mahony, a Roman Catholic friar, said that he had been in touch with the kidnappers again, but declined to say what the communication was.

Tonight the Dutch ambassador to *Dublin made an appeal* on Irish television for Mr. Herrema's release.

"It is 12 days now since our compatriot Dr. Herrema was taken from the midst of his family and his work," the ambassador, Felix van Raalte, said. "There is a limit to the suffering which can be inflicted on human beings. Never in history has maltreatment furthered a cause," he added.



AP.

Philip Flynn

5 Hurt in Belfast Blast

BELFAST, Oct. 15 (UPI).—A bomb planted on a garbage truck caused extensive damage and wounded five policemen today at a heavily guarded police station and detention center for political prisoners from both sides of the Ulster conflict.

The IRA issued a statement claiming responsibility for the blast because, it said, its allegations of torture inside the facility had been ignored.

"The Belfast brigade now reiterates its previous public warnings that it will not tolerate the torture of innocent civilians," the IRA statement said.

About 500 persons, including 30 prisoners, were within the barbed-wire walls of the south Belfast Castlereagh station when the blast occurred. Dozens were treated for shock but none of the five wounded was seriously hurt.

Police said that the bomb was planted by six gunmen who took over a waste-disposal firm and ordered the truck driven to the center while they held other company employees hostage.

Romanian Angered at Belgrade Welcome Plan

Ceausescu Trip Snag Is Laid to Protocol

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (WP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania canceled his scheduled official visit to Yugoslavia this week in a display of anger over protocol arrangements that provided for a public welcome less elaborate than that extended to President Ford when he visited here in August, reliable Yugoslav sources disclosed today.

Mr. Ford was met at the Belgrade airport by President Tito, and the two leaders then rode through the city in a motorcade, cheered by tens of thousands of Yugoslavs.

Marshal Tito's personal involvement underscored the importance that Yugoslavs attached to Mr. Ford's visit. Because of President Tito's advanced age—he was 83 last spring—Yugoslav protocol rules now specify that official welcomes are to be held at the White Palace, the official residence here for visiting heads of state.

The Romanian leader, who was scheduled to arrive here yesterday, was to have been welcomed by President Tito at the White Palace. *Foreign ambassadors* had already been invited to attend the welcoming ceremony when the Romanians canceled the visit.

According to the sources, Mr. Ceausescu personally insisted that he be given the same welcoming reception as given Mr. Ford. Yugoslav negotiators cited President Tito's age and the cold October weather. It was during a similar airport welcoming ceremony a year ago that Marshal Tito caught a cold.

Moreover, while tens of thousands went to the streets to greet Mr. Ford, only hundreds could be expected to turn up for Mr. Ceausescu. This, in turn, meant that the Yugoslavs would have had to "rent a crowd" by halting work in offices and factories and ordering workers to go into the streets. The "rent-a-crowd" technique is employed here only in very special situations. The technique is common in Romania. In fact, nearly 250,000 persons turned up to greet President Tito when he visited Bucharest two years ago.

The dispute was mediated at the highest party level. First Corneliu Burtica, secretary of the Romanian Central Committee and a close personal associate of Mr. Ceausescu, went to Belgrade. Then Stane Dolanc, the executive secretary of the Yugoslav party, traveled to Bucharest to meet Mr. Ceausescu.

The Romanian leader was unyielding. The Yugoslavs, reportedly stunned by Mr. Ceausescu's insistence on formalities, decided that President Tito's health was more important than Mr. Ceausescu's trip.

The curious diplomatic impasse may affect relations between the two neighbors. Officially, both sides have ignored the incident.

Britain Denies Deal on Separate Conference Seat

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Britain said today that its insistence on a separate seat at the world consumer-producer conference could not be bartered against further Common Market aid to developing countries.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this while denying Luxembourg press reports that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had linked the two questions in a personal letter to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The spokesman said it was absolutely untrue that there was any link between the question of further development aid to non-associates of the European Economic Community and the question of Britain's separate representation at the conference in Paris in December.

He said that Mr. Schmidt's letter covered a number of topics not linked to one another. The spokesman added that it was inconceivable that anyone should want to link two unrelated subjects.

2 Regime Critics Seized in Kenya

NAIROBI, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The deputy speaker of the Kenyan Parliament, John Marie Seroney, and another critic of the government, Martin Shikuku, were arersted in the Parliament building here tonight.

The police made the arrests at the end of a day of rumors that the two men, who have been at the center of a political storm during the last week, were to be served with detention orders.

The arrests came at a time of crisis within President Jomo Kenyatta's Kenya African National Congress, which since 1969 has been the country's only political party, and a row has developed within the party over the position of the government's parliamentary critics.

Last Thursday, Mr. Shikuku said in Parliament that "KANU is dead." Members demanded that he substantiate the remark but Mr. Seroney ruled there was no need "because it is obvious."

Makarios Prepared For Renewed Talks

NICOSIA, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, said today that Greek Cypriots are ready to resume talks with Turkish Cypriots on the island's problems if presented with concrete proposals providing a reasonable basis for negotiations.

He said talks so far had "produced no positive results."

The fourth round of negotiations ended in deadlock last month.

Czech Trial Is On In Copter Escape

PRAGUE, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A U.S. helicopter pilot and his co-pilot face sentences of up to 10 years' imprisonment in a trial that opened today on charges arising from a border incident last August.

The pilot, Barry Mecker, 33 who is being tried in his absence, and his copilot, Tadeusz Kobrzynski, are accused of violating Czech air space and organizing the smuggling of East Germans into West Germany.

Beign Neukirchner, 54, from East Berlin, faces up to three years' imprisonment on charges of attempting to leave Czechoslovakia illegally. Mr. Meeker was wounded by border guards during the incident but managed to fly to West Germany.

Mrs. Peron Reassumes Post Today

Argentine President Back in Buenos Aires

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15 (WP).—President Isabel Peron returned to the capital today to assume the post she left a month ago in an effort to recover her health.

It was still not clear, however, whether her return to office would be permanent. Reports continued to circulate that she will resume her vacation following a major rally Friday.

Peronist party leaders have pulled out all the stops to draw a crowd to the central Plaza de Mayo for the rally, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the triumphal entry of Col. Juan Peron to the city on a wave of labor support. That support led to the presidency in 1946.

Mrs. Peron will formally resume power tomorrow from the interim president, Senate President Italo Luder, and is scheduled to meet with her Cabinet and labor leaders afterward. Her speech Friday is expected to give some indication of the relative strengths of warring elements within the Peronist party, which is deeply divided over *how tough* a line to take on growing economic problems and terrorist activity.

In the month since Mrs. Peron left to rest from unspecified nervous and digestive ailments that had left her near-hysterical in public, the broad-based political movement called Peronism has failed to agree even on priorities of action. In the face of inflation running at more than 365 percent a year and violence that has cost 10 lives last week alone, factional leaders have continued to squabble over tactics.

Uneasy Tandem

After a decisive start in which he sacked two Cabinet ministers, interim President Luder did not assume a leadership role, Argentine observers have said. Working in uneasy tandem with Interior Minister Angel Robledo, titular head of the Peronist party in Mrs. Peron's absence, Mr. Luder was unable to paper over the party splits enough to win public confidence.

For a while it was thought there would be no mass rally Friday to avoid the possibility of either a public embarrassment if *a low turnout of unhappy wage* earners or a day of possible violence by the Montonero urban guerrilla organization. However, Mrs. Peron remains an effective symbol of the vanished unity that her husband forged among Argentina's diverse interest groups. Her reappearance is expected to unite them, however briefly.

Captains and Colonels

Her return is another indication by the country's military leaders that they are determined to preserve constitutional processes as long as those processes show any signs of working. "If they were listening to their captains and majors and colonels we'd have had a coup yesterday," said a non-Peronist political leader.

The army generals appear to have been satisfied, at least for *the time being, with Mr. Luder's* decision last week to grant them the virtual carte blanche they had been seeking against the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army guerrillas in the province of Tucuman.

They had been complaining for months that the Peronist government was underestimating the seriousness of growing guerrilla activity. Their concern played a large part in the generals' private warnings that continued overt inaction could lead to a military take-over.

Turks Said to Bar Reopening U.S. Bases Before New Talks

ANKARA, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Turkey has reportedly rejected a U.S. proposal to reopen some U.S. bases on its soil before the two sides start negotiating a new defense agreement, diplomatic sources said today.

U.S. Ambassador William Macomber made the proposal to Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil yesterday, the sources said. He also suggested the lifting of some restrictions on U.S. servicemen here, but the minister turned down both ideas, they said.

Turkey suspended operations and took command at 26 U.S. installations last July in retaliation for an embargo on U.S. arms shipments imposed by Congress.

The arms ban, in reaction to the use of U.S. weapons in the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last year, was partly lifted this month. Yesterday's proposals seemed to be a first U.S. attempt to seek something in return.

U.S. diplomats had expected Premier Suleyman Demirel's gains in Senate elections on Sunday to strengthen his hand and allow him to adopt a more conciliatory position on the bases issue and the Cyprus problem.

But the ruling four-party coalition is apparently not yet prepared to risk opposition charges that it is giving in to Washington, observers said.

No firm date has been announced for the start of U.S.-Turkish negotiations, but preliminary contacts could be made next week, diplomatic sources said.

Pope, Costa Gomes Date

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will meet President Francisco da Costa Gomes of Portugal at a private audience a week from today, Vatican sources said today.

Italy President Urges Parliament To Start Reforms

ROME, Oct. 15 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone called on parliament today to restrict the right to strike, to uproot corruption and streamline the government machinery to keep democracy from falling in Italy.

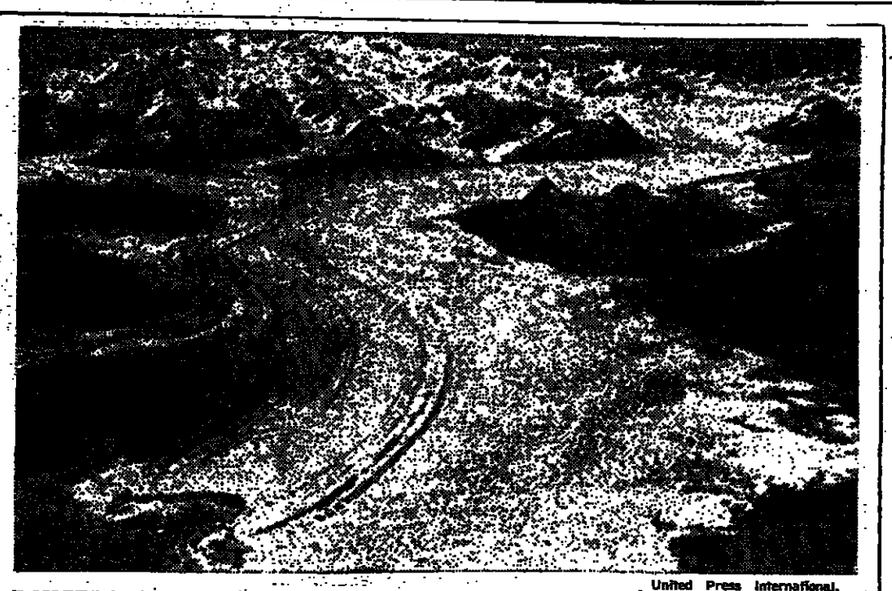
"If the crisis we are experiencing is not overcome through our common will, there will be no winners, but only losers," the President said in a message to parliament.

In an apparent warning to the Communist opposition, Mr. Leone said, "No political force that has refused a constructive commitment can hope to restore order tomorrow through democratic means in a disjointed and unjust society."

Mr. Leone's message came at a time when inflation was mounting at a 20-per-cent annual rate, unemployment has exceeded one million and the Communists gained 2.5 million votes in regional elections in June, nearly outpolling the ruling Christian Democrats.

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United Press International.

DANGEROUS SITUATION — U.S. scientists have reported the danger of unusually large ice discharges from a 425-square-mile glacier in south central Alaska producing numerous icebergs in area of sea near trans-Alaskan pipeline terminal.

Protection of Rights Sought

Ford Said to Question Legality Of NSA's Gathering of Data

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT). —The Ford administration has become convinced that a significant part of the National Security Agency's foreign intelligence gathering, although vital, may be of "questionable legality" and it has devised a plan by which it hopes to continue such operations while protecting the rights of Americans, according to highly placed sources.

The sources said yesterday that the bulk of the law limiting electronic eavesdropping was developed in connection with domestic criminal investigations and, as one put it, "national security needs were not given significant consideration." The result, the sources said, was that the NSA's electronic surveillances may have been in technical violation of the law.

President Ford, they said, is considering an executive order that would empower Attorney General Edward Levi to approve or disapprove specific electronic intrusions by the security agency. The plan is not complete, and several sources were concerned that publication of its details might endanger national security.

The security agency's advanced technology has made it possible for the agency to scan thousands of telephone calls, cables and other wire and radio communications and select those with valuable national security data.

The proposal Mr. Ford is considering would require that, when the agency records a communication it believes contains important intelligence data, the agency would notify the attorney general and he would authorize a national security intrusion. If the attorney general did not give his approval, the recordings would be destroyed.

If such approval was received, the security agency would then be able to disseminate the information to other intelligence agencies, including the CIA and the FBI.

The operations of the agency, which has 20,000 employees and an estimated budget of $1.2 billion a year, are regarded by the administration as having top priority, the sources said. "If the public could know some of the things they've done over the past two years it would be justly proud," a source said.

But at the same time, the sources said, the agency's technology has outstripped current law in the United States, particularly domestic criminal law that deals mainly with wiretapping and bugging. Moreover, several administration lawyers contended, the domestic laws and court decisions are vague and ambivalent.

Ultimately, administration sources said, Mr. Ford may decide to ask Congress for new legislation to cover space age electronic surveillance techniques. The proposal to assign responsibility to the attorney general would provide a test period to discover just what new law is needed, they said.

What has made the NSA's techniques particularly difficult to match with current law or practice is that the agency makes an intrusion on a communication before knowing whether it contains security-related matter.

At the same time, Supreme Court decisions have been slowly limiting the government's power to conduct electronic surveillance in national or domestic security cases without warrants.

A recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit said that the government should obtain a warrant before it eavesdrops on a U.S. citizen in a national security case unless it can establish that he is an agent of a foreign government.

No Real Knowledge

A large part of recent law and legislation was formed without any real knowledge of what NSA was doing.

But under the pressure of the congressional investigations and the Rockefeller commission's investigation of intelligence agencies, what some administration aides called "bothersome indications" of unacceptable activity began to emerge.

In June, the Rockefeller body reported that an unnamed agency of the government had supplied 1,000 pages of materials on dissident Americans gleaned from communications between the United States and foreign countries.

In August, government sources confirmed that the agency was the NSA and that a watchlist of names included numerous leaders of the U.S. anti-war movement.

Last month, The New York Times reported that the NSA had intruded on virtually every cable or printed out transmission that entered or left the United States.



United Press International.

ROUNDABOUT RESPONSE — Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov in Chicago answering reporter's question about unidentified flying objects by explaining that the only saucers he had seen looked like the one he was holding.

Two Cosmonauts Get a Chance To See Chicago From the Ground

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP).—"Chicago on the ground is much better than from space," the Russian commander of the Apollo-Soyuz space mission in July told an audience here.

Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov spoke yesterday after a luncheon for 500 as he and other members of the Apollo-Soyuz mission continued their two-week tour of U.S. cities.

Cheering crowds lined the sidewalks while the three U.S. astronauts and two Soviet cosmonauts, accompanied by members of their families, paraded through the city's streets.

Bands played martial music and fireworks burst in the air as the parade began. At one point along the route, a group of school children waved signs written in Russian.

Mayor Richard Daley made Gen. Leonov and crewmate Valeri Kubasov honorary citizens of the city and presented medals of merit to the U.S. astronauts—Maj. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton.

The astronauts gave Mayor Daley a flag of the city that they said they had carried during the flight in July.

The U.S. and Soviet crews are scheduled to visit nine other U.S. cities in the next two weeks. Last month, they toured Russia.

Aide to Ford Pessimistic on Energy Action

Zarb Has Little Hope Congress Will Move

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP). —Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said yesterday that he has almost given up hope that Congress will pass any meaningful legislation until after next year's presidential election.

"I have to say there's a better-than-even chance that we will not get the Congress to focus on the tough measures until after the election," Mr. Zarb said at a breakfast gathering of newsmen. "I guess it's just not the political way of things to bite into the toughest issues before an election."

In a gloomy assessment of how the Ford administration is faring with its energy bills in Congress, Mr. Zarb said that bills dealing with energy-conservation standards and pricing regulations had made no headway. The White House has sent more than 10 such bills to Congress—none of them acted on this year.

"I've been to the Hill [Congress] to testify on these bills 86 times so far this year," Mr. Zarb said in an interview. "That's got to be some kind of record for hearings that go nowhere."

Mr. Zarb said the bill authorizing strict new insulation standards for buildings has foundered for almost a year, largely because Congress keeps weakening the mandatory provisions.

Bills authorizing the burning of coal instead of oil and natural gas also have stalled, Mr. Zarb said.

Legislation on automobile-mileage standards, appliance-energy labeling and price controls for oil and natural gas, Mr. Zarb went on, has moved very slowly.

"I am hopeful on one thing, that when the Senate returns [from recess on Monday] it will pass a natural gas bill," Mr. Zarb said, "that will allow us to avoid disasters in some states this winter."

And Tests for New Warhead

Schlesinger Urges Retention Of Safeguard System a Year

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP). —Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has asked the Senate to keep the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system operational for a year and to permit testing of an advanced, maneuvering warhead for the Trident intercontinental ballistic missile.

The House-passed defense appropriations bill cut off funds for both programs as part of a $7.5-billion cut from President Ford's $97.8 billion Defense Department budget request for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Schlesinger's requests were contained in an Oct. 3 letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, John McClellan, D-Ark., outlining $2.6 billion he wants restored. The secretary reiterated his position at a closed-door Defense Appropriations subcommittee meeting Oct. 6.

Meeting Scheduled

Sen. McClellan has scheduled a meeting next Wednesday of his subcommittee to consider the defense appropriations bill. His original target was a $5-billion cut in the President's request. The defense authorization bill cut $4.2 billion and the House Appropriations Committee added $3.4 billion on top of that.

The House decision to mothball the Safeguard system came a day after the Grand Forks, N.D., site became operational following eight years of development.

The Army wants to run the Grand Forks facility at full readiness this year before reducing operations. Mr. Schlesinger, in his letter to Sen. McClellan, said that the House was "unwise" to cut out Safeguard "without attempting to extract a concession" from the Soviet Union. He also hinted that in the future the Grand Forks long-range radar system "may be used to augment" missile early warning and satellite detection.

Defense Department studies, made available to the House Appropriations Committee last month, showed that new Soviet multiple warheads could easily overwhelm and destroy the Grand Forks ABM site.

Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, and his colleague, Sen. Quentin Burdick, D-N.D., are both working to have the Safeguard funds restored.

In cutting out funds for the Trident maneuvering warhead, the House Appropriations Committee noted that the Air Force had a more advanced re-entry vehicle in development.

The committee also said that a 1972 ABM agreement and subsequent 1974 protocol "eliminated the requirement for development" of such warheads since both countries were halting ABM system deployment.

Controversial Weapons

Mr. Schlesinger also asked for reinstatement of funds to continue development of two controversial strategic weapons systems halted by the House bill—the mobile MX advanced ICBM and the air-launched Cruise. The SALT I treaty permitted development of both these weapons.

The MX missile is designed to be stationed on an underground track along which it can move from one firing position to another so that an enemy cannot pinpoint the exact location of each MX.

Cruise missiles are designed to fly at low altitudes below enemy radar screening patterns. They are not intercontinental missiles, but have ranges of only a few hundred miles.

In denying funds, the House said that the MX would not be needed in addition to the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber strategic systems.

The House questioned why the Air Force needed an air-launched Cruise missile when the Navy already had two other Cruise missiles in the research stage.

Mr. Schlesinger responded in his letter saying that the ground-based MX was needed to "insure the survivability" of the land-based ICBM force in the future. He thus laid the groundwork for a future debate on the follow-up to the Minuteman ICBM force.

As for the air-launched Cruise missile, Mr. Schlesinger termed it "a critical element" in the projected B-1 bomber force. As in the case of the Safeguard system, he added that it would be "extremely unwise" to halt development without first completing negotiations with the Soviet Union.

House Writ Is Refused By Kissinger

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP). —Secretary of State Henry Kissinger refused today to turn over to the House Select Committee on Intelligence the report of a subordinate's disagreement with U.S. policy on Cyprus, but offered instead "a general summary of all dissenting views."

Mr. Kissinger said it is "essential to protect the integrity of the Foreign Service" and that the confidentiality of "individual opinion" must be respected.

The secretary spoke at a press conference in Ottawa, at the end of a two-day visit to Canada.

Earlier in the day, the State Department declined to submit a memorandum on Cyprus policy subpoenaed by the House committee headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y. In place of the requested memorandum, Mr. Kissinger sent a letter to Rep. Pike, proposing the submission of a summary.

In a running dispute with the committee, the State Department has insisted that only senior officials can discuss policy recommendations.

Cyprus Dispute

The memorandum demanded by the committee was a criticism of U.S. policy in the Cyprus crisis written by Thomas Boyatt, who was director of the Cyprus office in the State Department when Turkish forces invaded the island in 1974.

Neither the State Department nor the Pike committee would immediately release Mr. Kissinger's letter in the absence of Rep. Pike, who was out of Washington today. In Ottawa, however, Mr. Kissinger gave the following explanation of his position:

- "Any officer of the Department of State can testify as to facts available there."
- But only a "policy-making officer of the Department of State, that is, any presidential appointee, can testify as to the recommendations he receives and recommendations he passes on."
- "We are not prepared to attach to opinions we receive the names of officers at the middle and senior levels," but "we may give a summary of all the dissenting views from all sources which we received."

Mr. Kissinger said that Foreign Service officers must be free to make recommendations "that are not subject to later public scrutiny" or else their wor will be seriously impaired.

Officers of the American Foreign Service Association are split on supporting Mr. Kissinger's refusal to allow lower-ranking officers to testify on policy differences before the House committee.

Mr. Boyatt, whom the Pike committee sought to question on his internal dissent from U.S. policy in the 1974 Cyprus crisis, is a former president of AFSA.

Diplomats who agree that only senior officials should be answerable to Congress on policy decisions said they obtained a 5-to-0 vote for that stand at a meeting of AFSA's board of directors yesterday. However, the association's president, John Hemenway, a vociferous critic of Mr. Kissinger and of his East-West détente policy, claimed the vote "was illegal" because he left the board meeting to deny it a quorum.

Poll Finds Most See Leadership In U.S. as Worsening in Last Decade

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP).— A 56-per-cent majority of those surveyed feel that leadership inside and outside government in the United States has worsened in the last 10 years, the Harris Poll said this week.

A survey of 1,497 individuals showed 30 per cent of them felt that leadership had remained about the same, while only 9 per cent thought it had improved. The remaining 5 per cent were not sure.

By a 60-30-per-cent majority, those surveyed agreed that most leaders are out for what they can get personally for themselves, instead of what they can do for other people.

By 55-38 per cent, however, the survey found that people believe that being a leader today means working harder than others and getting very little thanks for it.

The public is not unsympathetic to some of the problems leaders in all fields face, the Harris Poll concluded, but the public in effect is also saying that the job of a leader ma: be tough, but there is no justification for him to withdraw from the challenge of occupying a public office.

Gov. Wallace Meets Belgium's Tindemans

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (UPI).— Gov. George Wallace of Alabama met Premier Leo Tindemans today and was briefed by U.S. envoys to Belgium and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the third day of his swing through five European nations.

Robbers Get $17,000 From U.K. Ship in U.S.

PORT CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. 15 (UPI).—Two robbers overpowered the captain of a British cargo ship docked here today and looted the vessel's safe of $17,000 in U.S. and British currency, police said.

They said the captain of the ship Cornish Wasa was taken by surprise in his quarters about 2 a.m., forced to hand over the keys and left tied up, but he was not hurt.

Opposition Plans To Fight Against Australia Budget

CANBERRA, Oct. 15 (AP).— The Conservative opposition announced today it would vote down Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's budget in the opposition-controlled Senate in an effort to force an election for a new Parliament.

Mr. Whitlam said later on TV that he would fight the maneuver by the Liberal-Country party coalition, which would deprive his Labor government of funds to govern the country.

A similar opposition threat to veto government appropriation bills in the Senate in March of last year forced Mr. Whitlam to call an election after 16 months in power. The Laborites retained their majority in the House of Representatives but failed to win control of the upper house, and public opinion polls say they would be routed in an election now.

The opposition leader, Malcolm Fraser, accused the government of scandals in official appointments, fiscal incompetence and impropriety.

RAF Jet Crash In Malta Kills 4

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—At least three crewmen and a woman were killed yesterday when a Royal Air Force Vulcan jet bomber exploded and crashed as it was about to land at Malta's Luqa Airfield.

(In London an RAF spokesman said two crew members had ejected safely and were in the hospital with minor injuries. Five others were still officially listed as missing.)

Witnesses said the four-engined bomber, unarmed and on a training flight from Britain, exploded over the village of Zabbar. Wreckage plunged to the ground only a hundred yards from a school full of children. The woman was killed in her house.

First F-15 Crash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP). —The Air Force lost its first $14.4-million F-15 fighter yesterday in a crash 75 miles from Luke Air Force Base in Arizona, military officials said. The pilot ejected and escaped with minor injuries. The plane first flew in 1972.

Congress Seeks To Cut Own Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Congressmen, who recently voted themselves a controversial $2,125 annual pay rise, have also taken steps to gain several thousand dollars more in tax deductions.

The House Ways and Means Committee, working on legislation to close tax loopholes, voted to give each senator and House member a $44 tax deduction for each daily session attended.

This would give each Congressman an annual deduction of $8,096. Their pay, following a 5-per-cent increase effective Oct. 1, is $44,625 a year.

Saudis Buying Farm Expertise From Montana

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 15 (AP).—Montana agricultural officials say that Saudi Arabia has contracted for agricultural technology in the first such agreement signed between a U.S. state and a nation.

A communiqué signed by Gov. Thomas Judge and Saudi Minister of Agriculture Hassan Mishari, calls for Montanans to set up and staff two Arabian agricultural research stations next month.

James Hodge, chief of the state's International Trade Commission, said that later next month, a second team, composed of Gov. Judge and wheat and livestock marketing specialists, also will travel to Saudi Arabia.

The financial terms were not disclosed, but Mr. Hodge said that direct sales to Saudi Arabia of Montana grain and sheep have either been confirmed or are in the final stages of negotiation.

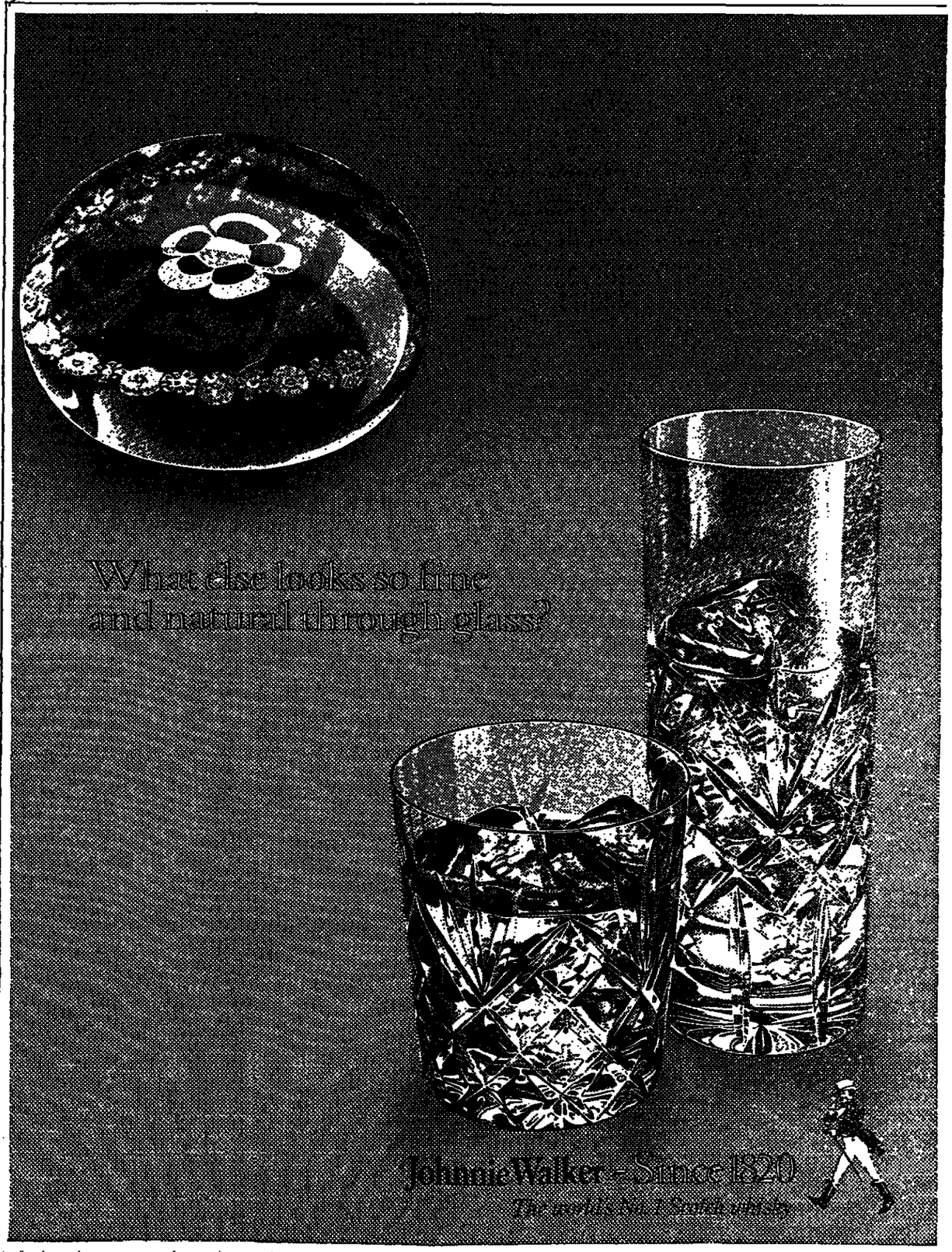
The traditionally nomadic nation is trying to organize agricultural communes of 400-500 persons and will be getting sociological as well as agricultural advice, Mr. Hodge said. He added that the agreement is as sacred as a religious vow to the Saudis and will put pressure on Montanans for results.

Treasury Role In U.S. Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP). —The Senate has approved and sent to the House a bill that would make the Treasury secretary a member of the National Security Council.

The council advises the president on foreign, military and domestic policies relating to national security. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., said that the Treasury secretary should be a member because "a sound economy, with a sound dollar, is vital to national security."

The council now consists of the president, vice-president, secretary of state and secretary of defense.



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Study for White House Urges Limiting Drive on Marijuana

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—A White House task force told President Ford yesterday that, in the federal government's war against narcotics abuse, anti-marijuana efforts should be de-emphasized. The campaign should concentrate more on such drugs as heroin, amphetamines and mixed barbiturates, which "pose the greater risk to the individual and society."

"Not all drug use is equally destructive, and we should give priority in our treatment and enforcement efforts to those drugs with the potential for causing the highest social cost," said the task force's study, which was presented to Mr. Ford.

The timing of the task force report has proved an embarrassment to the White House.

Just before the study was made public, presidential press secretary Ron Nessen felt compelled to deny that the timing had any connection with recent statements by Mr. Ford's son, Jack, admitting that he had tried smoking marijuana in college.

Controversy Cited

The report said that while marijuana is "the most widely used illicit drug," there is considerable unresolved controversy about how much emphasis should be put on combating its usage.

Noting that the government "has been de-emphasizing simple possession and use of marijuana in its law-enforcement efforts for several years," the report endorsed the "moderate view" that future efforts should concentrate primarily on "major traffickers."

The study also charged that past federal efforts to combat the illicit narcotics traffic had been hampered by jurisdictional disputes between law-enforcement agencies and by a tendency to raise "unrealistic expectations of total elimination of drug abuse from our society."

It recommended that the much-criticized Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) continue to be the "lead agency" in the federal drug campaign. But it cited past rivalries between the DEA and other agencies such as the Customs Service and the FBI and said: "There is a significant need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness with which the drug program is managed."

In addition, the study implied that the DEA and the other agencies have devoted too much attention to "street-level activities" aimed at apprehending addicts and small-time drug peddlers.

In the future, the report recommended, "federal law-enforcement efforts should focus on the development of major conspiracy cases against the leaders of high-level trafficking networks."

To accomplish this, the study called on the DEA and other agencies to put a higher premium on developing and analyzing intelligence about wholesale drug operations, reducing the amount of time that federal agents spend on street-level activities and improving their cooperation with border officials and state and local police.

Marijuana Treatment

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Marijuana is far more effective than any other drug in relieving the vomiting and nausea that plagues thousands of cancer patients undergoing chemical therapy, researchers reported today. They said it should be considered as a treatment for such side effects.

In a report in the New England Journal of Medicine, Harvard Medical School researchers at the Sidney Farber Cancer Center say they tested the effectiveness of marijuana against a dummy drug.

For patients who completed the study, 12 of 15 cases involving marijuana treatments resulted in at least a 50-per-cent reduction in vomiting and nausea after therapy. In five of these treatments, the patients suffered no nausea at all, the report said.



Keystone.

LEANING TOWER OF DOMAZLICE—The Bohemian city of Domazlice has a 13th-century tower that leans as much as that of Pisa. City fathers are hoping it will become as much of a tourist attraction.

Arafat Meets Socialist

23 Killed as Rival Lebanese, Palestinians Clash in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Heavy fighting, involving both rival Lebanese militias and Palestinians, flared across Beirut today.

At least 23 persons died in the upsurge of fighting in eastern Beirut and in the downtown sector, raising the death toll since mid-September to more than 550, with 1,200 wounded.

The worst clashes raged in an area between the Christian suburb of Dekwaneh and a nearby Moslem pocket at Ras Dekwaneh and the adjoining Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar.

Both sides used mortars, rockets, recoilless rifles and heavy machine guns, reporters said.

The clash marked the first direct Palestinian involvement in the Lebanese sectarian strife since the Tal Zaatar camp came under fire in April.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the escalation of the fighting involving Tal Zaatar was "an attempt to give the Arab League meeting in Cairo the impression that the current dispute is a Lebanese-Palestinian conflict."

He was referring to a meeting of Arab League foreign ministers scheduled to begin this evening in Cairo to discuss possible pan-Arab action in the Lebanese situation.

PLO chairman Yassir Arafat held an emergency meeting with Lebanese Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt and other leftist chiefs.

Mr. Jumblatt said later that opposition by "progressive forces" to the Arab League meeting, which the PLO boycotted, had been justified by latest events.

Mr. Jumblatt accused the rightist Phalangist party "and its allies" of escalating the clashes in Lebanon and violating the cease-fire.

The spiritual leader of the Moslem Druze sect, Sheikh Mohammed Shakra, spoke out against "total anarchy" in Lebanon.

The two most urgent problems for discussion were "coexistence between the Lebanese communities and an understanding between Lebanese and Palestinian brothers," he said.

Religion Issue

He warned of the consequences of "procrastination or deception" in dealing with either problem and also against the "continued exploitation of religion."

"Religion is innocent of all that has happened," he said.

Mortars and rockets falling at the rate of one every minute fell into Dekwaneh and Tal Zaatar. As the fighting continued, it spread to other nearby suburbs and into parts of Beirut where snipers fired at anything that moved along rubble-strewn streets.

Barricades manned by rival factions went up throughout the city. Banks and businesses, which had opened for the first time in weeks, shut down again. Beirut radio warned people to stay off the streets.

In most areas the clashes began to subside in late afternoon but tension was still high throughout the capital. Shooting and explosions continued sporadically.



Keystone.

Jacques Charon

Jacques Charon Dies at 55; Paris Theater Figure

PARIS, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Jacques Charon, 55, an actor and director for the Comédie-Française, died today after a heart attack in his home here.

Long considered one of France's foremost actors, Mr. Charon helped the Comédie-Française after World War II regain its major influence in the French theater.

Mr. Charon became a director of the theater in 1971, after starring in dozens of its plays.

Isadore Ort

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Isadore (Izzy) Ort, 84, whose Honky-tonk Bar here was known internationally by World War II servicemen, died Monday at University Hospital. On Thanksgiving and Christmas, Mr. Ort, a former bootlegger, had provided servicemen with free turkey dinners. He mailed thousands of cartons of cigarettes to servicemen overseas.

R. Roy Macartney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—R. Roy Macartney, veteran Washington correspondent for the Melbourne Age and the Sydney Morning Herald, two of Australia's leading newspapers, died here Monday.

Dr. E. Parker Hayden

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Dr. E. Parker Hayden, 81, a surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital for 50 years, died at the hospital Sunday. He specialized in diseases of the large intestine and the rectum, and had established a clinic for such diseases at Massachusetts General. He was a faculty member at Harvard Medical School.

Syrian Paper Denies Ford-Assad Meeting

DAMASCUS, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Syrian government newspaper al-Baath has denied reports that President Hafez al-Assad will meet President Ford later this month.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said last weekend that Mr. Assad and Mr. Ford might meet in Europe soon to discuss the Middle East situation and prospects for a second disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights.

Court to Rule on U.S. Agencies' Bias Role

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide what efforts, if any, a federal regulatory agency must take to prevent race and sex discrimination by the companies and industries it regulates.

The court stepped into the matter at the behest of the Federal Power Commission, which contends that an agency has no duty to regulate employment practices, and at the behest as well of several civil rights organizations, which argue that the FPC does have such a duty.

The court did so, however, over the objection of both the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Both had argued, in a friend-of-the-court memorandum, that the Supreme Court should simply leave in effect the middle-ground approach to the matter adopted by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit last winter when the appellate court ruled on a suit that the civil rights agencies had brought against the commission.

Limited Steps

Under the decision, the agency would have to take some limited steps to monitor the employment practices of the companies it regulates.

The Supreme Court also cleared the way yesterday for at least a partial review of the increasingly controversial and critical area of zoning—an area that involves such serious competing interests as the need for additional housing and industry and the desires of persons to preserve their communities in the condition they like.

The court agreed to review a case from Eastlake, Ohio, involving a city charter provision that forbids rezoning of land from its existing use without a 55-per-cent favorable vote at the following regular city election.

The Ohio Supreme Court struck down this provision in a case brought by a property owner who wanted his land rezoned to allow construction of a high-rise apartment, and who won the approval of the local planning commission, only to fail to get the 55-per-cent vote.

'Reasonable Use'

The court said: "A reasonable use of property, made possible by appropriate legislative action, may not be made dependent upon the potentially arbitrary and unreasonable whims of the voting public."

But the city of Eastlake took a different view. It asked the Supreme Court to reverse the lower court and warned in its petition to the court of the significance of the case.

"The issue in this case transcends zoning," it said. The ruling of the Ohio court "will have far-reaching effects" it went on, affecting "other municipalities throughout the United States who may seek to control land-use change by the automatic referendum voting procedure whereby the people elect to locally control the development of their community."

Poll Finds Norse Want Simple Life

OSLO, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—More than three-quarters of Norwegians interviewed in an opinion poll think their standard of living is too high.

The Gallup Institute said 76 per cent gave this answer, while only 1 per cent thought their living standard was too low. The remainder said it was adequate.

Seventy-four per cent of those asked said they would prefer "a quiet and simple life, with only the essential things, a limited income and limited possibilities for a career."

A UN Report Asserts Chile Operates 'Torture Centers'

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (NYT).—A UN report on Chile, issued yesterday, charges that "torture centers" are being operated in Santiago and other parts of the country.

The 132-page document lists 11 centers where it says prisoners are being questioned "by methods amounting to torture."

The report says that such installations are often shifted from place to place to make it difficult to trace them. One of the centers listed is described as a former Socialist party headquarters and another one as a former discotheque, both in Santiago.

Lists of persons who are reported missing in Chile are attached to the document. The longest list consists of 164 names, some of which are also contained in the shorter ones.

'Disappeared' Persons

"There is evidence that many 'disappeared' persons are actually detained incommunicado or have been eliminated," the report said.

The document, termed a progress report, has been submitted to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by a five-member working group that for seven months has been investigating "the present situation of human rights in Chile."

The team was set up by the Commission on Human Rights, an arm of the Economic and Social Council.

The working group is headed by Ghulam Ali Allana of Pakistan. The other members are from Austria, Ecuador, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

The government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet originally offered full cooperation to the UN group, including complete freedom of movement in Chile.

However, six days before the team's scheduled arrival in Santiago last July, the Chilean government reversed itself and notified the group that its visit had to be canceled. The members of the team were at that time already in Lima, where they had intended to hold preliminary consultations.

Visit Put Off

Chilean officials told the group that its visit had to be put off "until a more auspicious occasion."

The UN report says that its findings are based on the testimony of 83 persons in hearings in Geneva, Caracas, Paris and New York.

The witnesses were said to have included former Chilean political leaders, clergymen, armed forces officers, educators, trade unionists and others.

Those who gave testimony were said to have requested, and obtained, anonymity.

U.S. Seeking Release Of 4 Held in Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The government is attempting to secure the release of four Americans held captive by Ethiopian rebels, the State Department said today.

A State Department official said the department had received reports the four men had not been harmed. He said all appropriate steps were being taken to obtain their earliest possible release "on humanitarian grounds."

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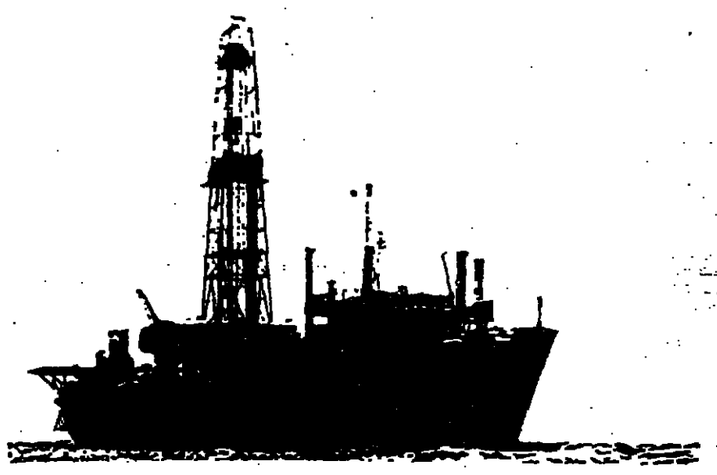
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Therapy Long Derided by AMA

Chiropractic's Growth Leads U.S. to Study Its Medical Role

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Chiropractic, long shunned by medicine and assailed as "an unscientific cult," is coming under increasing scrutiny by health care specialists, many of whom now regard it as an inevitable part of the U.S. therapeutic scene.

Under a congressional mandate, the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, a part of the National Institutes of Health, is planning to spend up to $2 million on studies seeking to establish a scientific basis for the spinal manipulative therapy that chiropractors use and to determine which ailments may be helped by such therapy.

But regardless of whether chiropractic has any scientific foundation or therapeutic value, according to a report in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, the profession is likely to continue to thrive because it meets the psychological needs of certain patients and, indirectly, the social needs of physicians.

Chiropractic, the journal article maintains, fits better than "orthodox" medicine into the value system of the rural and poorer populations it mainly serves, "legitimizing" the sick status of patients with whom physicians can find nothing wrong." At the same time, the article states, the chiropractor relieves the physician of "troublesome, time-consuming" patients.

However, according to the Consumers Union, which has just completed a six-month investigation of chiropractic, the fulfillment of such psychosocial needs is inadequate justification for the continued existence of a form of therapy that the Consumers Union concluded provides little more than a placebo, or sugar-pill, effect, and in some cases can do serious harm.

The greatest danger, the organization states in a two-part article in the September and October issues of Consumer Reports, stems from the continued belief of many chiropractors that they can treat the full range of human ills, from asthma to kidney trouble to schizophrenia.

Rather than dying out with the advent of scientific medicine as did other once-fashionable therapies like homeopathy and naturopathy, chiropractic—which is based on the unproved theory that minor dislocations in the spinal column can cause or contribute to many kinds of illness—is becoming more firmly entrenched as an alternative form of health care.

In recent years, over the opposition of various medical groups and governmental consultants, chiropractors have made substantial legislative gains toward securing a place among recognized health practitioners.

Chiropractors can be licensed now in all 50 states; their services can be reimbursed through Medicare and, in most states, Medicaid and workmen's compensation boards. And chiropractic schools can be accredited by an organization recognized by the U.S. Office of Education, making the schools eligible for federal funds.

Improvements Noted

Chiropractic organizations say that they are improving education in chiropractic colleges and raising the colleges' admission standards, are conducting research into the value of chiropractic manipulation and are developing disciplinary systems to weed out irresponsible members.

"Chiropractic has been—truly was—a cult up to maybe 10 years ago, but now it's in the process of turning that corner and becoming a responsible profession," said Dr. Bruce Nordstrom, director of public information for the International Chiropractors Association in Davenport, Iowa.

Chiropractic was founded in Davenport 80 years ago by Daniel David Palmer, a tradesman who operated a "magnetic healing" studio. One day, he adjusted the spine of a deaf man and the man's hearing returned. Palmer decided that he had found the panacea.

From those humble origins, chiropractic grew and spread as far away as New Zealand, but the United States has remained its stronghold. Today, there are approximately 20,000 chiropractors in active practice (as against 278,500 medical doctors) and 15 schools of chiropractic, 12 of them in the United States.

More than 5 million persons visit chiropractors each year, the article in the New England Journal said. Its authors, Dr. Gregory Firman, a psychiatrist, and Dr. Michael Goldstein, a sociologist, both of the University of California at Los Angeles, said that one reason for the chiropractor's continuing popularity is that "he often succeeds in treatment when other practitioners have failed."

To the patient, they said, it matters little whether the success is the result of the chiropractor's skills, the positive feelings he engenders in his patients or the "laying on of hands." They added that the chiropractor's simple theory of illness and the fact that his treatments are often less time-consuming and less expensive than a physician's, appeal to the clientele he serves.

But the American Medical Association calls chiropractic "an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the training and background to diagnose and treat human disease." The AMA says that the delay in proper medical care caused by chiropractors and their opposition to the scientific advances of modern medicine often lead to "tragic results."

Several such results are depicted in Consumer Reports, including the case of a diabetic who gave up insulin at the suggestion of a chiropractor and then died of an overwhelming infection and the case of an epileptic child who stopped anti-convulsive therapy on a chiropractor's advice and then had a massive seizure that left her mentally retarded.

The mainstay of chiropractic therapy is "spinal adjustment" or "manipulation" to correct what the chiropractor maintains are partial dislocations, or "subluxations," of the vertebral bones—dislocations that cause pinching of the nerves that emanate from the bones. Chiropractic holds that such interference with the nervous system can impair the function of vital organs and directly cause ailments or make the organs susceptible to disease.

Lack of Evidence

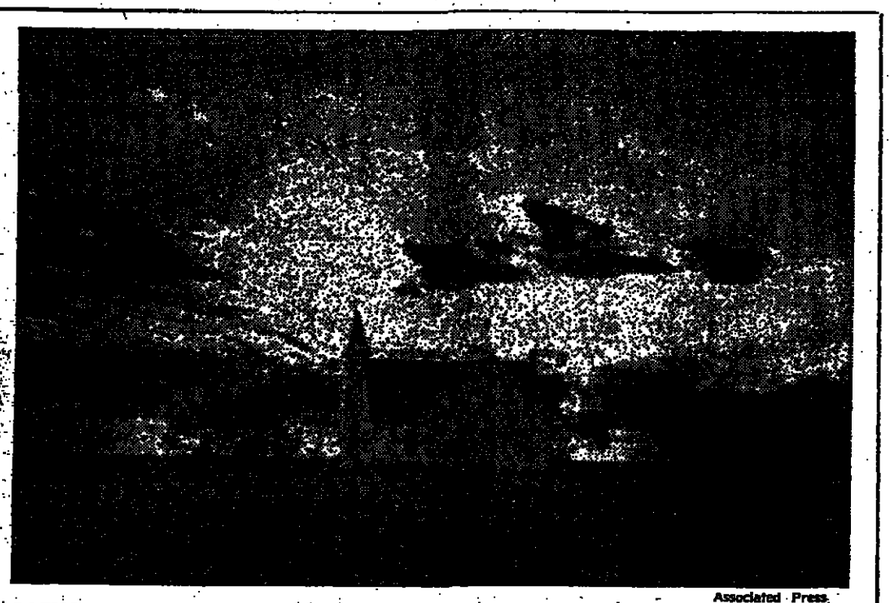
"At the present time," said Dr. Murray Goldstein, director of extramural affairs at the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, "there is no documented evidence to demonstrate that the chiropractic hypothesis is true and no evidence to demonstrate it is false."

Dr. Goldstein, who is an osteopath, cited three recent foreign studies indicating that sudden, severe back pain may be eased more quickly by spinal manipulation than by more orthodox medical means, such as diathermy corsets and immobilization, but that about a month later all patients turned out the same, regardless of the therapy used.

In another study, conducted at the Postgraduate Institute of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in New York, patients with emphysema who underwent spinal manipulations said that their life was better and they could work better although there was no measurable improvement in their breathing ability.

Dr. Goldstein said that his office had received about two dozen research proposals, mostly from persons at chiropractic colleges, but that thus far none had been approved because of poor research design. "But we are working with potential investigators to improve their research capabilities, and I think several studies will soon be approved," he said.

Some observers say it is likely that as chiropractors are brought more and more into the mainstream of therapeutics through federal funding programs the proper scope of their practice will become more clearly defined by law or boards of overseers.



Associated Press.

PASTORAL SCENE—A setting sun behind country church near Leonardville, Kan.

Plague Held Established Among Rats in West

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—Plague, a rat-borne disease that at various times has devastated Europe, Asia and Africa, is "well established in the rural rodent population of the western United States," according to a report from the General Accounting Office.

At the same time, the report said, the federally sponsored urban rat-control program is in serious trouble.

Plague has not appeared in this country "to any great degree" since 1924, the GAO said. But it noted that rats bearing plague-carrying fleas "were trapped on the outskirts of a major Western city [which it did not name] in 1971—evidence of the potential hazard."

"Were the diseased rodents to come in contact with urban rodents, the possibility exists that plague could be transmitted to populated areas," the report said.

The GAO is the investigating arm of Congress. Its report said $85.4 million in federal "seed money" has been awarded for rat-control projects since the first grants were issued in 1969.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare believes the projects have cut the number of confirmed rat bites in control areas by 54 per cent annually, steadily increased the number of city blocks under effective rat control, and brought greater public understanding of the problem, the GAO report said.

But it is "doubtful" the program will achieve its goals, the GAO said, because, among other things, projects cannot keep up the achievements they report, money has not come in from other sources to replace dwindling federal funds and most projects have not gained community support.

National Outcry

There was a national outcry when the program was proposed as a $40-million venture in July, 1967, and the House virtually laughed it off the floor.

Gerald Ford, then a Michigan congressman, led the fight against it, saying it would benefit only 2.5 per cent of the population.

President Lyndon B. Johnson called the House decision a "cruel blow to the poor children of America," and Nelson Rockefeller, then governor of New York State, quickly announced a $4.5-million "total war on rats" in his own state, saying he acted because of the House decision.

Four months later, in November, the House reconsidered and passed the program that the GAO said is now in trouble.

HEW has estimated there are 100 million rats in the United States, almost one for every two persons.

The GAO recommended more effective use of the federal money, stronger and better-enforced sanitation codes and more community support.

Man Pleads Guilty In S. African Siege

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 (AP).—David Protter, 26, the security guard who held hostages in the Israeli Consulate here for 18 hours in April, pleaded guilty this week to 67 charges at the Rand Criminal Sessions.

He pleaded not guilty to a single charge of murder, but guilty to an alternative charge of culpable homicide, 18 counts of kidnapping, 45 counts of assault with intent to commit murder and three counts under the Arms and Ammunition Act. His brother Charles, 21, pleaded not guilty to all counts.

Belgians Hunt Arms Smugglers

LIEGE, Belgium, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Police are hunting the leaders of an arms smuggling ring following the discovery of a cache of weapons at a house here.

Two women found in the house were charged with illegal arms trafficking and were questioned by a magistrate yesterday. Court sources said they denied any involvement in the case.

A cache of 25 automatic rifles and explosives was discovered after a man blew himself up while trying to dismantle an old artillery shell. Police said the weapons seized in the raid had been used in Israel during the 1973 Middle East war and that some weapons had gone to Portuguese leftists and Basque guerrillas.

GIs Moving to Germany

CELLE, West Germany, Oct. 15 (AP).—Bremerhaven, the nearby town of Garlstedt and the Wiesbaden area have been selected as the garrison sites for two new U.S. Army brigades that will strengthen the North Atlantic alliance's central defense sector, a Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman disclosed today.

Analysis Offers No Explanation

U.S. Boys Gain Faster Than Girls in Studies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—Young American males tend to make greater strides in educational achievement than females as both grow older, according to a new analysis of results from a nationwide testing program.

Boys and girls at age 9 were "fairly equal" in performance on achievement tests for mathematics, science, social studies and civics, the National Assessment of Educational Progress said Sunday.

But at ages 13, 17 and 26 to 35, National Assessment's analysis showed, males performed increasingly better than females on tests in those four subjects.

In two other subjects, reading and literature, 9-year-old girls outperformed boys their age. But, by young adulthood, males did as well or better than females.

Two exceptions were English composition, in which females scored better than males in all four age groups, and music—knowledge and performance—in which they held a slight edge over males in all groups.

Officials of National Assessment, a federally subsidized effort to sample the knowledge, attitudes and know-how of youngsters and young adults in an eventual total of 10 basic subjects, could not explain the disparities.

Roy Forbes, the program's director, said the findings "certainly challenge education's policy makers to search for reasons for those differences.

"Are there subtle, or not-so-subtle, forces—both within the education system and society in general—that affect female educational attainment?" he asked.

Judith Torney, associate professor of psychology of the University of Illinois, said there was considerable evidence of such forces.

Attitudes of parents, teachers and classmates have historically discouraged girls from excelling in math, science and other "male" subjects as they move through high school, she said. At the same time, she added, possible genetic or physical sex differences cannot be entirely discounted.

National Analysis

The National Assessment analysis compared male and female performance on tests in eight subjects administered over the past six years to representative samples of some 80,000 young Americans in four age groups. The program is run by the Education Commission of the States, a Denver-based organization of public officials and private citizens from 45 states.

Among the older groups, the analysis found, males outperformed females in mathematics by an "overwhelming" margin, particularly on word problems as opposed to pure computations. In science, males in the older groups excelled in physics and chemistry but performed about on a par with females in biology.

In social studies, young adult males proved superior to females primarily in knowledge of economics, political science, geography and history. In the tests on "citizenship," males led in knowledge of law, government, politics and international problems.

As for reading, girls outperformed boys in the three younger age groups—and at ages 9 and 13, read faster as well as with better comprehension. Among young adults, males were equal or slightly ahead of females on various reading exercises.

Women Seeking Stronger Role in Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A group of prominent Democratic women, including backers of at least six candidates for the presidential nomination, announced this week the formation of an alliance aimed at making sure that both the party's platform and its nominee support a long list of "women's issues."

The group will also work for "an attitude of serious consideration of women" for the presidency and vice-presidency, according to its announcement.

Gloria Steinem, the editor and author, who is an organizer of the group, conceded that it would not be "practical" to work actively for the nomination of a woman for the presidency.

But, she said, "It is clearly a practical time when a woman as vice-president can be nominated and could be elected. We are planning to pressure in that direction."

The Democratic women have not picked any specific woman whom they will back for the vice-presidential nomination. But the name of Lt. Gov. Mary Krupsak of New York was one of those most frequently mentioned in informal conversations.

Swiss Wine Crop Hit

ZURICH, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Hail wiped out $19 million worth of wine grapes in Switzerland this year, insurers said. One hailstorm Sept. 18 caused $7 million worth of damage.

Anglican Head Starts Campaign To Redress U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The Archbishop of Canterbury today condemned greed and materialism in British society and called for a new national commitment to discipline and responsibility to stop the country's "drift toward chaos."

Dr. Donald Coggan, who became leader of the Anglican Church last January, launched what his aides called a major spiritual initiative at a press conference.

He said that he had no blueprint for a way out of Britain's troubles, but that every man and woman has a part to play, and that unless the whole national debate was lifted into the moral sphere, the answers would never be found.

Dr. Coggan said that he wanted to speak not just to churchgoers, but to all those concerned with the welfare of Britain "at a time when many thoughtful people feel that we are drifting toward chaos."

"I am concerned for the spirit which is abroad in the country, because our national problems will not be solved unless we improve it," he said.



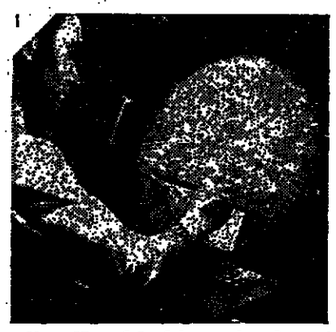
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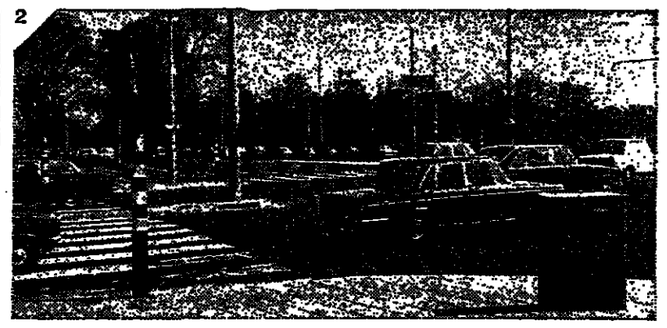
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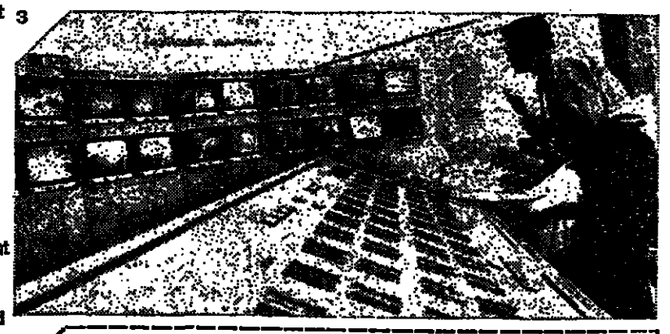
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, October 16, 1975

Congress and Mideast Debate

The debate in Congress on the Sinai accord amounted to the first full-scale congressional review of the U.S. Mideast policy. This is a long overdue and healthy development which should help assure that the executive-congressional tension that has so plagued U.S. foreign policy in recent years will be kept within bounds here. Since the United States has embarked on a new and large and risk-laden effort to reach a general settlement by securing compromises from all of the parties, it is vital that Congress be aboard.

And Congress is aboard. After chewing on the issues and their implications for more than a month and after forcing disclosure of all conceivably relevant documents, the House voted, 341-69, and the Senate, 70-18, to accept the Sinai accord. The particular item the two bodies voted on was the provision to send 200 civilian technicians to man early-warning stations serving both sides. In the process the Congress came to understand exactly how irrelevant was the argument that the technicians are the first bite of "another Vietnam." There are risks in the Sinai accord but not those of sending military advisers to bolster one side in an ongoing civil war.

* * *

What are the risks? Congress repeatedly expressed during the month's debate its fear that the accord may tend to freeze a progressively more dangerous status quo, rather than lead on to a full settlement. The unmistakable sense of Congress was that the administration continue down the Mideast road. We entirely agree. We do not think, furthermore, that the administration chose the step-by-step process which produced the Sinai agreement in order to create an explosive stalemate, but to do what could be done at the time and then to continue on. The difference between the administration and its critics on this issue is really extremely small.

The assurances of aid and arms which Mr. Kissinger made to Egypt and Israel were not accepted as binding obligations by the Congress in its vote but there seems little reason to doubt that in time and in normal legislative channels the requisite deliveries will be made. That both Egypt and Israel are to get something removes the onus of partisanship. The money involved ($3 billion) is of an order which Congress has provided in the Mideast in the past when there was no surrounding context of negotiations; it is incomparably less than the cost of another war or oil embargo; and it happens to be less than a quarter of what the United States spends annually, and readily, to keep the peace in Europe. Nervous as Congress is about the future (who isn't), it nonetheless understands that the money is an investment, if a speculative one, in a political settlement. Controversial individual weapons deals such as Pershings for Israel, can and sur will be argued out in good time—whi -s to say over several years.

* * *

The administration, having assured Israel that it will somehow shape its diplomacy to Israeli requirements and having assured Egypt that it will somehow shape its diplomacy to Egyptian requirements, is in something of a bind. To get out of it will require a lot of gritting, writhing and leaning—normal for the Mideast course. But the view of Congress is clear: Move ahead.

Some now argue that the Mideast debate represented a setback or at least a warning to Israel, whose interests, it is said, are henceforth to be made explicit and carefully scrutinized on Capitol Hill and no longer automatically waved through. But a different view is possible: Under the closest scrutiny, which it welcomed, Israel gained a degree of congressional support no less marked than in previous times and all the more substantial for having been achieved under such rigorous conditions. It is an interesting question, and it will be answered by events. Let the search for a comprehensive settlement go on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Deregulating U.S. Airlines

President Ford's proposal to reduce sharply federal regulation of the airline industry is a big step in the right direction. The airlines long ago outgrew the tightly knit regulatory system they needed in their infancy, and the time has come to try something else. Mr. Ford is right in telling Congress that the "something else" is gradual introduction of genuine competition into the industry and the phased move of the airline companies into a free market.

What is most fascinating is not Mr. Ford's specific proposal (it was predictable, at least in general form) but rather the reaction of the industry. The plan, according to the Air Transport Association, "would tear apart a national air transportation system recognized as the finest in the world." Those hurt by it, the ATA claims, would be passengers, shippers, airline employees, investors and airplane manufacturers: mail delivery and airports would also suffer. The ATA apparently forgot to include as prospective victims the lawyers whose services before the Civil Aeronautics Board would be needed less often and the CAB itself, which would have much less to do.

* * *

The trouble with this view is that it is based on the airlines' fear of real competition. They have been protected from it for so long that they want no part of it now. And it is easy to understand why. No airline need worry now about another undercutting its ticket prices or springing anything new on it except an advertising campaign. And no airline need worry about a new competitor unexpectedly invading its territory. The rules of the business are well established, and it is far easier to continue to operate in the old rut than to face a new, highly competitive situation. The fears of the airlines are increased by the possibility that Mr. Ford's program might eventually produce some airline bankruptcies; under the existing regulatory system, no trunk airline has ever gone bankrupt, no matter how badly it was managed, because the CAB has worked out solutions to financial problems by providing new routes or higher prices or by approving mergers.

It may well be that major changes will occur in the airline industry if Congress adopts a program along the lines of that proposed by the President. The cost of air travel will go up in some instances and down in others, as will the quality of service on airplanes and in airports. There may be a decrease in the frequency of flights on certain routes and an increase on others. It is possible that some small communities may completely lose service by the major airlines. And shifting the control over mergers from the CAB to the provisions of the anti-trust laws will produce changes no one can predict accurately. The one thing that will not—and must not—change is control by the government over safety standards.

* * *

None of the possible changes seems to us too high a price to say. The most serious of them—the loss of service in small communities—can be offset by the creation and growth of commuter airlines. The others can be handled by the give and take of the free market system. The tight regulatory system under which the airlines have operated for so long has fostered competition only on items that do not really matter—food and music, for example—and has encouraged duplication of services. Putting price competition into air travel and easing the way for new airlines to be established should do more in the long run to decrease travel costs and promote efficiency than any kind of tinkering inside a system of strict government regulation. Businessmen have been calling for years for freedom from government interference with their operations and it is time to start giving regulated industries, like the airlines, that freedom.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Turkey and Cyprus

If Ankara wishes to solve the Cyprus crisis by meaningful negotiation, then the moment and the opportunity are both ripe. Turkey has a powerful government and a coherent opposition. Turkey's voters have displayed considerable maturity. But does Turkey want a decent settlement in Cyprus? On the contrary, its motives become increasingly suspect week by week, its actions increasingly tawdry.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1900

LONDON.—A red-tape story was told at a political meeting a few days ago by Captain Oliver Young, who was on board the Beacon at the bombardment of Alexandria. During the Egyptian campaign, after having been in the hospital, he was reported dead and buried and a tombstone was erected to his memory at Suakim, and still stands there. But now, the War Office is insisting that he pay a guinea to cover the cost of putting his name on the stone.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1925

PITTSBURGH.—This city has gone mad with joy, for today the Pirates, against all odds, made 15 hits and nine runs and defeated the Washington Senators in the seventh and deciding game and won the World Series for the first time since 1909 by a score of 9-7. The victory was all the more to the credit of the rampaging Pirates because they beat the great Walter Johnson, who was well rested for today's game. But nothing could stop the Bucs.



The Goal of Mating News With the Truth

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—A famous Fleet Street press lord once pinned up a notice in his paper's newsroom. It read: "One Englishman is a story. Ten Frenchmen is a story. One hundred Germans is a story. One thousand Indians is a story. Nothing ever happens in Chile."

One may laugh. But don't forget, it is almost true. John Wilhelm, dean of the School of Journalism at Ohio University, observed that in February, 1962, UPI did not have a single dispatch from Chile. Yet in the Chilean press it was reported that month that a Chilean had become the youngest cardinal in history (perhaps indicating Vatican perception of the coming revolt among young clergy in Latin America); The President of Chile had finally agreed to back the Alliance for Progress (Chile has long been leftward leaning); and inflation had cached such a point that banking transactions were practically suspended (the shortage of clippings on this affair no doubt in part accounted for the lack of depth in much Western reporting on the final Allende economic crisis).

Blunt Instruments

Our media today are blunt instruments in culling out the news that is important and lasting. Too often they are obsessed with the passing trivia of a dramatic moment. Too often they are unable to pick out the particles that will later coalesce like globules of quicksilver into a mass—tangible and significant. Chile/1962, which nobody thought important, was in fact a critical element for Chile/1970. And so it is with a multitude of other issues—energy, food, raw materials, racial and ethnic conflict—issues whose jagged peaks too often appear to rise out of the clouds taking us unaware.

Perhaps the most significant journalistic "oversight" in recent history has been the energy crisis, and in particular the events that led up to it. News reporting which is so wedded to the sudden, the jerk, the sharp break in continuity finds it difficult to report the incremental, the casual, the imperceptible shifts in the affairs of man that cumulatively more often than not shape life on our planet. So the crisis did not begin with the Yom Kippur war and the oil embargo—although for our television channels, this provided the first moving picture of the "crisis." Nor did it begin three years before with the unilateral price hike by Qadhafi's Libya which doubled the price of Libyan oil in Europe. It began in the early 1960s when OPEC was an infant, yet was able even then successfully to resist price cuts by the major oil companies. Yet for all the warning signals, the media tended (there are always exceptions) to overlook the magnitude of the changes under way.

Generalists

Although journalists can in this case share the blame with the highly compartmentalized way intellectual pursuit is managed in our society, we have always prided ourselves on being generalists—that we have the virtue of being able to operate untrammelled by discipline or convention. We work across the board, pursuing leads wherever they might take us. Yet often in practice the generalist's argument is a defense for fickleness. By generalists we don't necessarily mean floating across intellectual demarcation lines to make hard, succinct, hopefully original, points about octopus-type problems. Rather we interpret generalism to mean flexibility in the face of diverse ever-changing news.

But why should our media be so limited, so inexpert? Why does the press insist on devoting so much of its time and talent to reporting the phenomenon the trivial, the dramatic? Why is its bias, with occasional notable exceptions, against plumbing the depths?

In 1922, Walter Lippmann published his landmark study "Public Opinion." He wrote that "News and truth are not the same thing and must be clearly distinguished." Lippmann went on to argue that, "The function of news is to signalize an event, the function of truth is to bring to light the hidden facts, to set them into relation with each other and make a picture of reality on which men can act." But should we accept this dichotomy etween news and truth? Maybe in 1922, when people were less educated at newspaper staffs were less equipped to deal with issues intelligently. Lippmann's observations were a sad reflection on the inevitable. But today this dichotomy need no longer hold sway; it is not a necessary and unavoidable one.

Some Suggestions

So what is the 1975 remedy? How can we move news to mate with truth?

I have some modest suggestions to make which could make for the elements of reform.

First—the way journalists are selected. The intellectual quality of journalists must be improved. Yet in many countries the media are finding it more difficult to attract the caliber of people they need. Not least is the problem of unionization. In Britain, for example, the National Union of Journalists is insisting with ever more success that journalists work themselves up the totem pole, starting often with a provincial rag—for that is what too many of them are. One has to have an unusual sense of dedication to take this arduous and unstimulating route.

Second—the question of age. Journalism is too often regarded as a young man's profession. Unless one starts to climb the totem pole in one's early 20s, entry is difficult. Yet if journalism could adapt itself to hiring writers and producers who have gained knowledge and expertise in other fields, who have the ability to write or take photographs, that would enable a remarkable and steady transfusion of talent.

A third reform would be to allow writers to specialize more. For even when the media allow specialist reporters, news editors still expect their "specialists" to concentrate on what they regard as hard news. Moreover, they expect them to submit copy nearly every day, or if it's a weekly, every week. So involved is the journalist in chasing ephemeral hard news, that he has little time to read or meet experts for reflective conversation.

My fourth reform is the question of presentation. For once the decisions have been implemented to make sure that reporting attracts the best brains, once we give those brains time to be thoughtful and pursue the linkages. It is no use if editors play their output down by shunting the materials to remote parts of the paper or produce supplements which only the dedicated read.

Even more important is the use of the front page. The front page is a paper's most precious commodity. It helps set the nation's agenda (as does television's evening news headlines). Yet if that page or the news headlines are half given over to the announcement of presidential candidacy, the disappearance of Jimmy Hoffa, a plane crash, the inconvenience of a train strike, then this potential is dramatically reduced.

When the Guardian two years ago decided to lead on its front page with the story of the wage levels of South African black workers it created a furore whose course has not yet run. A parliamentary committee was established. The Cabinet, both in Britain and South Africa, discussed it. And in many cases wage levels moved dramatically upwards. However, it was not a new story. The essential facts had been known for decades. Yet its presentation was such as to force the issue to the top of the agenda.

So when the editors of some of the world's leading newspapers and television channels meet next week in Berlin to discuss these problems of the media, one hopes they won't overlook the advice of the Jesuit poet, Daniel Berrigan—"Man can choose to walk away from his images as well as towards them."

Big John Hits the Road

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—John Connally of Texas will be touring the United States for the next 60 days, and, to hear him tell it, this is sort of a meditative journey to ponder the great issues of the nation and educate the people on his ways of thinking.

If you believe this, you may also believe that the Boston Red Sox and the Cincinnati Reds (in baseball World Series) are shuttling back and forth merely to celebrate the glories of physical fitness.

The truth is, of course, that Big John has the four-year itch, and is criticizing President Ford and building up Ronald Reagan in the vague hope that a scramble for the presidential nomination might leave room at the top for, guess who?

Tipped His Mitt

He tipped his mitt, the other day, on the "Face the Nation" TV program. He was a "supporter" of President Ford, he said. He liked him, he was very fond of him, thinks the President is "a fine human being," and I may actually wind up being extremely active in behalf of President Ford."

But on the other hand, he added, the President "still has to convince the American people that he can provide leadership for the nation... I think it's a pure question of whether or not he has the capacity of leadership to challenge and inspire the nation... I think he should be much bolder, much more forceful. I think he ought to be discussing a great many issues that he's not discussing."

This is not a bad argument. Gerald Ford is not an elected president, and has agreed himself that competition for the presidential nomination is a good thing. Also Connally is the right age, 58, has experience as former governor of Texas, secretary of the Navy and secretary of the Treasury, and probably has more vitality and platform eloquence than any man in the race, but he thinks the shortest distance between two points is around the barn.

He thought he could get to the top quicker by leaving the Democratic party and joining the Republicans, but he merely joined Nixon. He thought he had a deal with Nixon for the vice-presidency when Agnew went over the side, but it was all too sudden and too contrived, and both parties turned to Ford instead.

Now Connally is starting out again on another twisting course. A few days ago, he says, he thought Gov. Reagan would not challenge the President for the nomination. Now he thinks Reagan will challenge him, because the President's trips around the country have been a "political mistake" that has encouraged Reagan rather than discouraging him.

Connally was asked whether a challenge by Reagan would be a good thing or a bad thing for the Republican party that now commands the allegiance of only about 30 per cent of the voters. "Oh, I think it's a good thing," he replied. "I think one of the problems of the Republican party, very frankly, is that we haven't had enough excitement and enough debate. A stout discussion within the party will be a very good thing, for the simple reason that I don't think this election is going to be won on the basis of personalities. I don't think it should be."

Again Connally says one thing and does another. There is every reason why he should challenge the President himself, but he merely snipes at him, urges Reagan on, and stands aside. He doesn't face the nation but circles it. Wasn't he just waiting to see how the people feel before jumping to Ford's side or Reagan's side?

"No, no, no, not at all," he insisted. "I'm not indecisive. I don't mind taking a stand. I might wind up supporting neither of them." He might enter the Texas primary, he added, and again, he might not. He didn't see any public role for himself at the moment, nor did he want any, particularly.

"The only interest I have at this moment is trying to bring into focus some of the issues that I think are important in this country, and I'm going to do it regardless of personalities, regardless of party."

This is the sort of thing that gives politics a bad name, and is precisely the quality of excessive cleverness that has kept Connally from bringing his talents and his energy to the very top of the government.

Having lost the confidence of the Democrats, he is now in the process of irritating and provoking both Ford and Reagan and losing the confidence of Republicans.

What is surprising about this is that he had such a good chance to reach the top in either party if he had played the game straight, but even after all his experience with Johnson and Nixon, and maybe because of it, he couldn't change his style.

—Letters—

Flow of Information

I was surprised to read on your front page (IHT, Oct. 9) that the Helsinki pact was causing problems for the Kremlin. Furthermore, it was reported that Izvestia has said that the Russians would live up to their promises. As you know, promised among other good things, is the increased flow of information across the borders.

On a recent trip through Czechoslovakia and East Germany I was disappointed not to find any English-language newspaper on sale. Some flow of information! Maybe our Western diplomats should make the International Herald Tribune the litmus paper of Helsinki.

PIKISTT LUMPKIN.

London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Oil, Wheat And Détente: An Assessment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The charge that Secretary Kissinger is promoting a one-way détente favorable to Russia finds a good test in the proposed grain-for-oil deal. Superficially it looks as though the Russians are going to get in abundance what they always wanted and what the Ford administration always wanted them to have—tons of wheat and grain.

Superficially it looks as though, because of some administration trickery, the United States is only going to get in driblets the oil anti-administration forces sought as a counterweight to the wheat. In fact, the appearances are deceptive and what has happened is only a demonstration that détente cannot be an exactly even trade.

The starting point for what has happened is the extreme severe shortage of wheat and feed grains in the Soviet Union this year. When the Soviet need to import first became known Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz true to the interests of farmers in selling their crops, encouraged the Russians to buy all they could on the U.S. market.

U.S. Protest

Many Americans, however, began to protest that indiscriminate sales to the Russians might cause a shortage here, and a rise in food prices and inflation. Reluctantly the administration then put a hold on further sales to Russia until the full size of the U.S. crop became known.

Additionally, various urban congressmen, keen to show their anti-inflationary mettle, pushed the idea that, in return for all food, the Russians, who have become the largest oil producer in the world, should sell their country oil at prices below the market level. A resolution favoring a grain-oil deal passed the Senate by a heavy majority on Oct. 2.

Negotiation of the deal was entrusted by Secretary Kissinger to his under secretary for economic affairs, Charles Robinson. Mr. Robinson took the matter up with Soviet officials in Moscow.

The Russians were prepared to abandon the practice of making large secret purchases in drought years—a practice which causes the stock and price of grain and wheat to shoot up and down from year to year.

Moscow also agreed to accept a long-term contract. Under that contract the United States would assure that a minimum of about 8 million tons would be available for the Russians every year. The Russians would agree to buy at least 5 million tons each year.

Most important of all, the present hold on Soviet purchases of wheat and grain would be lifted. The Russians, who have already bought 10 million tons in the U.S. market, would probably be allowed to buy another 5 million tons.

The oil part of the deal, however, did not go so well. The Russians were reluctant to tie oil and food in the first place. They were also touchy about undercutting the world price, claiming that such action would damage their relations with the leading oil exporters, notably in the Arab world.

Over last weekend word that the Russians were proving difficult on oil suddenly began to leak out in Washington. The leaks came from all over. Moreover, they disclosed in exquisite detail various discount and kick-back proposals which had been put to the Russians so they could undersell other exporters without the fact becoming known.

To critics of détente as managed by Mr. Kissinger, all that was only natural. In order to ingratiate himself with the Russians and help the President with the U.S. farmer, Mr. Kissinger arranged for the wheat deal to go through. But he did not want to queer his standing in Moscow by being tough on oil. So that occurred the leaks which substantially lessened the chances in the oil deal in a way that could not be blamed on the Russians.

The trouble with all this, of course, is that there really is no symmetry between U.S. wheat and Soviet oil. We have millions of tons of food available for export. They have only a marginal amount of oil—and the United States would never want to become dependent on it.

The moral is that détente cannot be judged as a simple matter of trade. Delicate and complicated interests have to be weighed and measured. While we are bound to disagree, it would be nice to have a little less sleight-of-hand by the administration and a little less suspicion by its critics.

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When a Psychologist Gets Children's Custody

By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK (NYT).—It was, as Dr. Lee Salk sees it, another case of a marriage gone sour, of a father fighting for custody of his children.

"Dentists get cavities," the 48-year-old child psychologist said the other day, "surgeons have their appendixes removed and then you think that one of three marriages now ends in divorce, why should I be any different?"

But the case of Salk v. Salk was different—not simply because the defendant was the head of the department of pediatric psychology at New York Hospital, author of the bestseller "What Every Child Wants His Parents to Know" and a fixture on the television screen and the lecture podium.

More important to professionals involved in family law—judges, lawyers and experts on child care—were two contemporary issues raised by the recent Salk decision, in which permanent custody of the children, Eric, 14, and Pia, 7, was awarded to the father.

Key Issue

The key issue is the rejection of the traditional presumption that a mother, unless "unfit," should get custody of a young child. This presumption lingers despite new laws in New York and elsewhere banning preference to either parent.

"With young kids," said Burton Monasch, president of the New York chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, "it has been inexorable that you prove the mother unfit or that you leave the judge with at least a jaundiced view of her when you walk out of the courtroom."

In the Salk case, however, acting Judge Guy Richard Ribaudo of the State Supreme Court did not find, nor did Dr. Salk's attorney argue, that 43-year-old Kerstin Salk was a neglectful or unfit mother.

The judge said that "both parties have exhibited love and affection for their children" but that the father better serves "their emotional and cultural needs."

The decision, while considered a landmark here, was based on a sprinkling of precedents in other states where courts have recently given custody to the



Dr. Lee Salk, child psychologist, at work.

fathers although the mothers were not found unfit.

Last year, for example, five Chicago youngsters 8 through 15 years old were awarded to their father by a judge who found that "both parents are fit and proper persons."

Some jurists attribute such decisions to a relaxing of social pressure on the mother to keep the child and to the changing roles of parents.

"On the TV the other night," Judge Ribaudo remarked in a recent interview, "I saw a young man who just finished law school. His wife goes out to work and he stays home to take care of the infant. Now, he has decided he's not going to practice law until the child is 2 years old. He says 'I'm going to be a father, a real father.' These things are happening."

In addition to dealing with a father's rights, the Salk case also dealt with children's rights to express their preference on custody. In a sense, these issues are intertwined: If the courts traditionally prefer the mother, then the child's voice carries no weight.

Some judges customarily hear the wishes of children, even those of kindergarten age, in chambers. Some see only older children or teen-agers, reasoning that young children may lack the maturity to make a judgment or that they may be "bought" or "brainwashed" by parents.

Criticism

Just recently, however, the courts, which are supposed to decide custody "in the best interests of the child," were criticized for ignoring those interests.

Groups concerned with children's rights argue that the children, too, are entitled to legal counsel in custody proceedings that determine their fate. At least one state, New Jersey, has a law requiring judges to solicit and give "due weight" to children's wishes. When the law was passed last year it was seen as a challenge to the legal tradition of giving the child to the mother.

Dr. Salk, who testified that Eric and Pia chose to live with him, noted in an interview that he had remained in the family's large brownstone home on East 78th Street during the tense and often acrimonious divorce and custody proceedings.

"The expectation is that the father moves out," the balding, bespectacled psychologist observed the other day. "But I certainly wasn't going to abandon my children when they wanted me close. During this time, as difficult as it was, I wanted the children to see that I meant what I said."

Mrs. Salk, who also remained with the children, portrayed herself in court as a loving parent. She accused Dr. Salk of having failed to practice the discipline he preached in his books.

Interviews

Dr. Salk's claim to be the preferred parent was, however, borne out in interviews in Judge Ribaudo's chambers, which were made part of the court record. Eric and Pia met with the judge three times—once at their own request. His decision indicated that he gave considerable weight to their desires, which were underscored by a court-appointed psychologist and psychiatrist who examined each member of the Salk family.

"Now, neither child told me, 'I like my mother,'" the judge pointed out. "They love their mother. But they said they would rather be with their father, that they feel better with him."

Jurists such as Judge Ribaudo, who sat Pia on his lap at one point, say that in talks with children they try to offset the austere court atmosphere by not wearing robes, or by playing music in chambers.

"I try to make them feel as comfortable as possible," said Judge Sybil Kooper of Brooklyn Family Court. "I tell them that I'm a mother, I have a little boy or a little girl like them. I am and I have."

Judge Kooper also assures the children that "no matter what they say it will not be repeated" and that she herself will make the final decision. "The burden should never be on them," she stressed.

Behind the Livery Company Pomp in London

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT).—"Gladstone wanted to do away with them and so did the Socialists but they are too powerful," said Jennifer Lang, a vivacious young Scotswoman who has unraveled the flummery-shrouded history of the livery companies in "Pride Without Prejudice."

The dominating forces of the City of London are the 84 livery companies, a federation of craft guilds that grew from a scratch-for-survival movement of the Middle Ages. They are encrusted with pomp, go in for extravagant pageants and processions, entertain sumptuously in their splendid halls, and elect the lord mayor from their ranks. At formal functions, members don gowns similar to those of a medieval monk. Recently, however, the Wax Chandlers hired a theatrical costumer to design them a new look which raised many an eyebrow at a combined guild service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The companies are enormously rich and support schools, hospitals, medical research, old age housing villages and needy folk who don't meet the requirements of a welfare state. The guilds early wrested from the monarchy the right to hold land and property in perpetuity and as a result amassed fortunes in freehold property.

Old-time merchants prudently bequeathed their holdings to the livery companies. Since no individual was safe against the acquisitive grasp of a favored minister or an absolute monarch, only a corporate body had the wealth to provide insurance for an unlucky man's wife and children. As the money piled up, so did company influence.

"When I was doing my research, I thought they would be prejudiced against me but they were thrilled to bits," Miss Lang said over lunch in the 17th-century board room of the Perpetua Press.

She is enthusiastic about the working aspect of the guilds.

Commissions

"The Goldsmiths Company presents a commemorative piece of silver or gold worth £2000 to every new university. Essex just received one. The works are commissioned from young silversmiths. That's the real point of a livery company . . . encouragement and standards," she said. "No silversmith just starting his career would otherwise get the chance at a big piece to show what he could do. The Goldsmiths still require apprenticeships. After five years, an apprentice is allowed to present his masterpiece.

"In the 14th and 15th centuries, women had their place in guild history. Then they went into eclipse. The Cooks Company had freemaidens—probably daughters of cooks who helped the family—and the Drapers had freewomen. The latter status gave the advantage to a widow of continuing to run the business and hire apprentices although she was never elected to the livery and played no part in running the guild. But now five companies have women in the livery."

Miss Lang's research shows a history of the guilds entwined with the daily life of Londoners.

In the 14th century, short weights were sternly fined. Master bakers, to remain safe, included a 13th "vantage" loaf with every 12 loaves. This became known as the "baker's dozen."

"Hallmark" came into the language because for the past 600 years every piece of silver or gold crafted in England went to Goldsmiths Hall to be tested and marked.

Silk Stockings

The first pair of silk stockings in England was offered to Elizabeth I. Her adviser, Lord Burleigh, snorted that honest cloth was good enough for everyone to use and that Her Majesty's wearing of such things would upset the cloth hose trade. When he pronounced that no human leg could get into such fragile things, the queen retired, came back in an hour and gaily announced, "The silk stockings fit me right well, and I like them much. Henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings." The prosperity of the Framework Knitters was established.

At the beginning of the Elizabethan period, £50,000 was paid out annually to foreigners for pins. By the end, the Haberdashers gained this lucrative trade and made the little item on home grounds. Pins were so essential and expensive a part of the well-dressed woman's wardrobe that husbands allowed their wives an extra allowance which was called "pin money."

James I loathed tobacco as "dangerous to the Lungs, harmeful to the brains, hateful to the nose." Nonetheless, the smell of possible revenue overcame his revulsion and he gave a charter to the Tobacco Pipe Makers in 1619.

The Stationers Company registered copyrights for over 300 years until 1911. Some authors still voluntarily offer their works to Stationers Hall, which can be legally useful in certain cases of confusion. Among the entries in the Stationers' copyright registers are Shakespeare's First Folio, 1623; Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667; Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary," 1755.

Dick Whittington

Dick Whittington was the most famous lord mayor of London and one of the most sensitive in his charity. Miss Lang uncovered a contemporary 15th-century account of Whittington's order to Thomas Spital (St. Thomas's Hospital) for "a new chamber with eight beds for young women that had done amiss in trust of a good mendment. And he commanded that all the things that be done in that chamber should be kept secret with out forth, in pain of losing their living, for he would not shame no young woman in no wise for it might be cause of her letting (preventing) of her marriage."

(Eighteen livery companies open their halls for visits several times a year on advance application to the City of London Information Centre, St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC 4. Full names of each person in party must be submitted.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Royal Flash," Richard Lester's film starring Malcolm McDowell as Harry Flashman, "is good comic fun," says Vincent Canby. The screenplay is by George MacDonald Fraser, and is based on his novel about the adventures of the young English Army officer—part rogue, part twit—who romances Lola Montes and finds himself up to his neck in Bismarck's schemes to unite the German princely states." Lester, Canby says, "throws away more gags in 'Royal Flash' than some comedy directors think up in an entire career. Now and then you wish he'd take time to develop a routine a little more." Canby calls the casting impeccable. McDowell "is very good, and actors like Alan Bates, Oliver Reed and Florinda Bolkan give the enterprise heft it might otherwise lack."

"The Master Gunfighter" is a "long, stilted, self-conscious, badly acted and boring" film, Richard Eder says. Made "by the people who made the vastly successful 'Billy Jack' movies," this is a "dim and grandiloquent account of how one group of the oppressed—a Mexican ranch family overtaken by the U.S. acquisition of California—massacres another group of the oppressed—the Indians." The master gunfighter is played by Tom Laughlin, who also played Billy Jack. "The sword fighting seems to be patterned on stylized Japanese movements," the critic adds. "The dialogue sounds as if someone had translated it from the Japanese, too."



Richard Lester
. . . *"Royal Flash."*

"Darktown Strutters" strains "to the breaking point" the idea of kidding black films, A. H. Weiler says. Directed by William Witney, the film has a "gnarled plot" about a tough black heroine (Trina Parks) and her efforts to find her mother and other blacks kidnapped "for weird reasons" by a conniving, rich white man. "Unfortunately," Weiler says, "the sight gags and raunchy quips are not rib-ticklers and the blatantly diffuse script, one-dimensional acting and artless directing only serve to make the frenetic business a lame, unfunny affair."

Plays

"Summer and Smoke," the Tennessee Williams play first seen on Broadway in 1948, is being revived by the Roundabout Theater. "It is not one of Williams's best plays," Clive Barnes says, "yet it does have a striking ironic confrontation between two people who might have been lovers." The Roundabout staging, with Gene Feist directing, "proved solid and eminently respectable." The acting "was for the most unexceptionable rather than brilliant." Debra Mooney did "bring out the gusty, moody puritanism" of Alma Winemiller, the female lead.

"Country Scandal"—the early Chekhov play usually referred to as "Platonov"—has been restaged by Stuart Vaughan for the CSC Repertory Company. Mel Gussow says that the work is a "fascinating prophecy of great Chekhov plays to come"—Chekhov wrote it when he was in his early twenties. Platonov, the principal character, resembles in many respects Astrov in "Uncle Vanya." This version is the free adaptation done by Alex Szogyi in 1960. In Vaughan's restaging, the CSC company approaches the play not simply as a comedy but also as a bedroom farce. Gussow found the atmosphere more Feydeauvian than Chekhovian. Tom Donaldson's convincing performance in the lead role was not enough to rescue the "indelicate production."

More Tourists in Britain

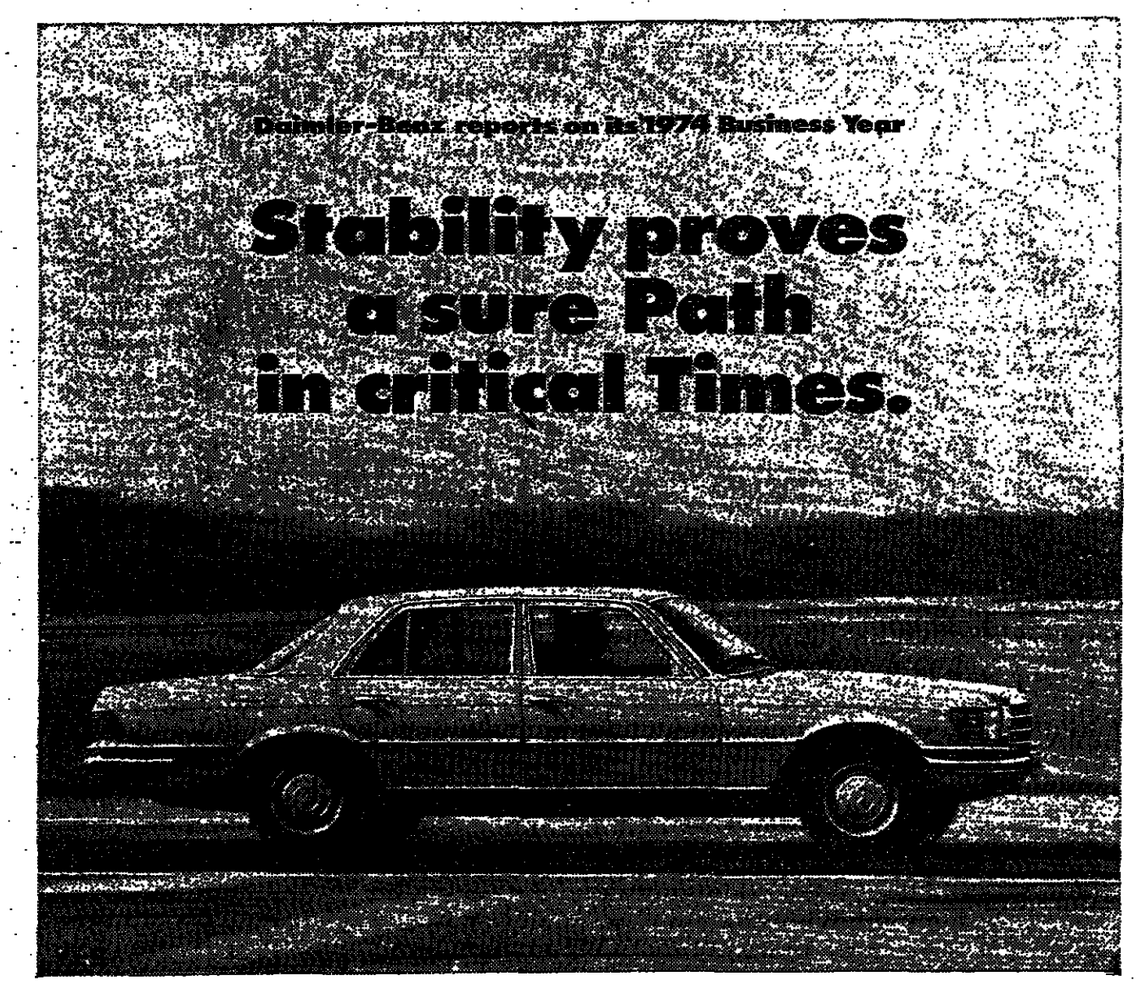
LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Last year 7,935,000 overseas visitors came to Britain, compared with 7,724,000 in 1973, according to the British Tourist Authority. Earnings from this traffic, including fares paid to British air and shipping lines, totalled $1.072 billion, compared with $ 873 million in 1973.

French Museum Strike

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP).—French national museums and historic monuments will be closed until Oct. 20 by a strike.

Daimler-Benz reports on its 1974 Business Year

Stability proves a sure Path in critical Times.



1974 was a difficult year for the automobile industry all over the world. Short-time working, redundancies and large stocks were the main problems.

In this difficult year Daimler-Benz' long-term business philosophy proved correct. As the company report shows, Daimler-Benz' upward trend continued in 1974.

Flexibility - Key to Success

In a most difficult business year Daimler-Benz have successfully kept their position. While German passenger car production as a whole dropped by 22% compared to the previous year, Daimler-Benz increased their production by 2.5% to 340,006 passenger cars. Planned flexibility helped to cope with demand fluctuations.

Steady Growth through Systematic Development of all Markets.

A forward looking production programme and the ability to exploit the best market opportunities gave Daimler-Benz a healthy growth in business. The turnover of the whole group rose by 9.8%, to DM 16,900 Million.

Both passenger car and commercial vehicle operations contributed to this growth.

An especially impressive result was achieved in export. While German passenger car exports as a whole decreased by 21.5%, Daimler-Benz increased their export of passenger cars by 12.6%. Commercial vehicles rose by 12.4%.

This success was only possible by holding on firmly to a wide and well-balanced distribution structure in many markets.

The Product Concept is justified in difficult Times.

A more realistic attitude by drivers, and heightened appreciation that true economy of operation includes factors such as longevity and reliability, have increased the relative value of Mercedes-Benz vehicles. Quality, high resale value, safety and "total economy" are more than ever required by the customer. A Mercedes-Benz fulfils these needs.

On this sound basis, Daimler-Benz managed to achieve a satisfactory result, even under the difficult circumstances of 1974.

The annual profit of DM 269 million approx. reached the same level as the year before (DM 277 million). This is a remarkable achievement, considering the overall economic situation.

In 1975 Daimler-Benz are still making progress. During the first six months the turnover of the whole group rose by 19%.

On the basis of their successful business concept, Daimler-Benz look with realistic optimism to the future.

Mercedes-Benz



The "New Generation" of Mercedes-Benz long distance heavy commercial vehicles was introduced during 1974, and is now going into service in a number of countries.

Daimler-Benz AG Statement of Income
for the years ended December 31, 1974 and 1973
(Restated to conform with presentation used in English-speaking countries)

	Year 1974 DM	Year 1973 in Thousand DM
Net sales	13,660,790,910	12,094,844
Dividends and interest income from subsidiary and affiliated companies	22,787,700	16,933
Other income less sundry deductions	191,601,839	150,423
Total	13,875,180,449	12,262,200
Less		
Cost of sales and other operating charges including selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of items listed below	12,349,066,993	10,797,327
Depreciation and obsolescence of real estate, plants, and equipment, tools	628,607,002	373,338
Income taxes and tax on property provided	656,973,058	613,026
Total	13,634,647,053	11,983,691
Net income for the year	270,533,396	278,509
Dividends on preferred stocks	51,242	51
Amount earned on common	270,482,154	278,458
Number of shares of common stock at DM 50 par value (exclusive of treasury stock)	23,705,066	23,696,645*)
Amount earned per share of Common stock	DM 11.41	DM 11.75

*) Adjusted for increase in capital stock (see balance sheet and statement of changes in stockholders' equity).

Daimler-Benz AG
Balance Sheet at December 31, 1974 and 1973
(Restated to conform with presentation used in English-speaking countries)

Assets	Dec. 31, 1974 DM	Dec. 31, 1973 in Thousand DM
Current assets		
Cash	427,878,104	432,787
Marketable securities, at cost or market whichever is lower	15,415,235	14,747
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	907,627,025	684,292
Accounts and notes receivable from affiliated companies	561,970,579	572,790
Inventories	1,560,039,213	1,427,791
Other current assets	220,013,848	202,855
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	1,554,283	1,726
Total current assets	3,694,498,287	3,336,988
Investments and miscellaneous assets		
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries, at cost less reduction in carrying value	363,134,476	347,887
Other investments, at cost or market whichever is lower	46,969,401	48,872
Long-term receivables due after four years	1,399,953	1,484
Total investments and miscellaneous assets	411,503,830	398,243
Real estate, plants, and equipment		
At cost less accumulated depreciation	1,811,808,890	1,775,885
Total assets	5,917,811,007	5,511,116

Liabilities, Reserves, and Stockholders' Equity	Dec. 31, 1974 DM	Dec. 31, 1973 in Thousand DM
Current liabilities		
Accounts, drafts, loans, taxes payable, and sundry accrued items	2,088,409,408	2,007,276
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	110,550,226	81,821
Total current liabilities	2,198,959,634	2,089,097
Long-term liabilities (of which owing to Daimler-Benz Provident Fund GmbH, Stuttgart, DM 321.4 Million in 1974 and DM 282.7 Million in 1973)	517,868,780	496,656
Reserves		
Reserve for pension liability	344,804,326	256,454
Other reserves	599,850,850	545,500
Reserve for investments in developing countries etc.	65,714,434	32,877
Total reserves	1,010,369,610	834,831
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock:		
Preferred stock	1,921,500*)	1,537
Common stock of DM 50 par value, 23,743,290 shares (18,994,635 in 1973)	1,187,164,500*)	949,732
	1,189,086,000	951,269
Net income retained for use in the business	1,009,309,396	1,148,761
	2,198,395,396	2,100,030
Less - Treasury stock for employee stock purchase plan, at market value as of December 31, 1974 (1974, 38,224 shares; 1973, 37,319 shares)	7,782,413	9,498
Total stockholders' equity	2,190,612,983	2,090,532
Total liabilities, reserves, and stockholders' equity	5,917,811,007	5,511,116

At the General Meeting of Shareholders on the 18th of July 1975 a dividend was declared for the financial year 1974 of DM 7.50 per DM 50.00 share eligible for a dividend.
The full annual report and audited accounts can be obtained direct from Daimler-Benz A.G. in Stuttgart.

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 15

—1975— High. Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
45¼	32⅝ AbbtLab .80	17	662	41¼	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
47⅛	33¼ ACF In 2.40	8	107	41¼	41¼	41⅛+	¼
10¾	7 AcmeCliv .50	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4¼	1¼ AdmDg .04e	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅞	2⅝ AdmEx .77e		83	10	9½	10 +	⅛
6¼	2¼ Adms Mills		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
9⅜	3¼ Addressog	13	78	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
10	7¼ AdvInv .24e		16	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
18¾	17¼ AetnaLf 1.08	12	362	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
7	4⅛ Aguirre Co	37	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
12	6⅝ Ahmans .20	6	18	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝ Ailean Inc	10	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	
79⅜	44⅜ AirPrd .20b	16	155	64¼	63⅛	64¼+	⅝
13¾	4⅝ AirbnFrt .50	9	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
23⅜	10½ Aircoinc 1	6	39	19¼	18⅞	19 —	⅛
3⅜	1 AJ Industrs	5	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
30¾	10½ Alcans 1.20	7	92	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	1⅛
19⅝	7⅜ AlaGas 1.28	7	6	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	7
84	⅛K AlaP pr8.28		230	75½	73¼	75½—	1
12¾	9 Alaska Intrs	7	33	13¼	12½	13⅛+	⅛
16⅜	13 Albenyln .60	5	6	15½	16¼	15⅝—	⅛
6⅜	4⅜ AlbertoC .36	16	52	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
21⅜	12¼ Albertsn .40	10	90	21⅞	21¼	21¼+	⅛
23⅝	18⅝ AlcanAlu .80	6	2702	21⅝	20¾	20¾—	¼
13¾	7½ Alco Std .55	5	134	13	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
29	15¼ AlconLb .24	23	24	23	22¾	22¾—	⅜
7¾	2½ Alexdrs .16e	8	249	7¾	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
6⅝	1⅜ AlisnMt .48e		38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11⅜	5⅞ AllepCo	6	8	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
25⅞	20⅝ AllgLud 1.80	9	3	23	22½	22½—	⅜
18⅝	12⅞ AllgPw 1.52	4	13	17¾	17	17⅛+	¼
11⅞	4⅛ AllenGrp .40	14	7	9¼	9	9¼	
42	27 AlldCh 1.80	9	49	34	33⅝	33¾+	⅛
15⅝	9⅜ AlldMnt .68	6	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝ AlldProd 1	5	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅛	15⅜ AlldSlr 1.60	9	157	42¼	41¼	41½—	⅛
4	2⅜ Alld Supmkt		56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12¾	6⅜ AlliedChe .25	6	55	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
8	5¼ AlirtAut .56	9	3	7	7	7	⅛
12½	7 AlphaP .36p	10	61	8	7¾	7¾+	⅛
30 ⅞	32¼ Alcos 1.24	19	187	32¼	31⅝	32⅝—	⅜
46⅞	25⅜ AmrigSug 3	2	30	34⅜	33½	33½—	1⅜
15¼	28¾ Amax 1.75		676	48¼	47	47⅜+	⅜
1335⅛	77 Amax pf5.25		10	117¾	113	117⅛+	1¼
15	6 AMBAC .60	6	55	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
5¼	3 Amcord .28	6	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
23⅜	16⅛ A Hess .20b	4	68	17¼	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
57¾	42 A Hess pf3.50		60	48¼	45¼	45½+	½
22	7⅝ AlrFrt .48	11	22	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
10¼	5¼ Am Airlin		218	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
43⅜	30½ A Brnds 2.60	7	29	36¼	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
27⅜	13¼ AmBdcst .80	9	112	23⅜	22¼	22¾+	½
12⅜	5 AmBldM .56	7	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26⅝	20½ Burden 10.8		9	25	24½	25⅛—	⅛
19⅝	13⅛ BorWar 1.35		5	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
3⅞	1¼ Bormans		5	3	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	15½ BosEd 2.44		8	39	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
90	70 BosE pf8.88			2200	81	80½	80½+	½
10⅞	9⅝ BosE pf1.72			88	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5 BranIff .96		5	161	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
39¼	36½ BrigsS 1.40		19	44	47	46¼	46⅞+	⅛
69	46½ BrlsMy 1.48		17	162	67½	66	67½+	⅛
46	33 BrlstM pf 2			15	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
12¼	4½ BrlPet .39e		5	101	11¾	10⅝	11⅜+	⅛
23¾	12¾ Brkwy Gs 1		6	91	22¾	22½	23⅛+	⅛
17	11⅞ BklyUG 1.72		3	31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
10¾	9¼ Brown Co		3	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19¾	13⅜ BwnGp 1.20		6	10	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅜ BwnShrp 2.8		5	2	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	
9½	5 BrwnFer .20		14	13	6¼	6	6	
15⅜	9 Brunswck .40		9	213	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
16	9⅛ BrushW .40		6	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7	2 BT Mtg .90e			25	2	2	2	
51¼	38 BucyErle 1		17	488	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
11	7⅛ BuddCo .60		11	23	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2¼ Budget Ind			11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
27¼	12 BuffFor 1.20		9	15	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅛
9¾	4⅞ BuloveW .28		66	19	5½	5¼	5½	
22⅛	18⅞ BumkHll 1.86			21	19¼	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
8	3¼ BunkrR .20p			137	5	4⅞	5	
15⅜	9⅝ Bunkr pf1.50		17	180	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
28¼	24⅝ Burlind 1.20		13	54	31⅛	30½	30⅝—	⅛
42⅝	28⅛ BurlNo .85p			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7¾	6⅛ BurlNo pf.55			2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	11¾ Burndy .82		9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
110¾	61⅛ Burrghs .60		23	427	91¾	89	91 +	1⅜

C

5½	2⅛ CabCab For		12	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
3⅜	1⅝ Cadence Ind		1	2	2	2	
6¼	2⅜ Caesars Wrl	5	3	4	4	4 —	⅛
4⅜	2¼ Cal Finan		7	3⅜	3¾	3⅝—	
16⅛	13⅜ CalF Ut 1.82		7	15	15½	15½—	
18⅛	7½ Callahn .30r	11	25	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜ Camrn Brn			3	1⅝	1½	
36⅜	19¾ CamRL .60a	14	18	23½	23⅛	23⅜+	⅜
34	27⅝ CamSp 1.24	14	25	29⅜	29¼	29⅜—	⅛
17⅛	13 CdnPac .86e	6	36	1 ⅜	13½	13⅝	
12⅜	7⅜ CanalR 1.20	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
42½	22 CapCit Com	14	8	40⅝	40¼	40⅝—	⅛
29⅜	17 Cap Hold .24	13	49	22	21½	21⅝—	⅛
13-16	Capit Mtg		18	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
47¾	28¼ Carbor 1.70	6	4	43¾	43½	43¾+	⅛
3½	2 Carling OKs		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅜	3⅝ Carlisle .88	6	12	10⅝	10	10	
65	53⅜ CaroCh.Ch 5		z100	55	55	55	
7⅜	4⅜ CaroFra .20		2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
18⅜	11 CaroPw 1.60	7	67	17⅛	16⅞	17 —	⅛
26½	24½ CarP pf2.67		4	26	25⅜	25⅝	
25½	15⅜ CarTec 1.68	4	28	22⅜	21¾	21⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅜ CarrCo .92		24	75	9⅝	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
25	10¾ Carl Hwl .80	12	74	21	20	21 +	⅛
45½	24¾ CarlHw pf 2		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛ CartWall .60	7	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6½ CascNGs .92	8	1	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
17½	13¼ CastCk .80b	5	20	16⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
76⅝	48 CaterpTra 2	12	280	68⅛	67¾	68⅛	
54	29⅝ CBS .44	12	282	57⅜	56	57⅛+	⅛
2¾	1⅝ CCI Corp			11	1½	1½	
18⅜	11¾ Ceco Cp 1.35	4	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
44	25⅜ Celanse 2.80	2	251	43¾	43½	43½—	⅛
51¼	41 Celn pfA4.50		4	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	
11⅛	5 Cemex .12	24	455	7¼	7	7¼	
16⅜	13½ CentNat 1.72	7	22	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
10⅝	11¼ CentIL 1.40	8	60	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
25½	25¼ CnILt pf2.67		2700	27¼	27½	27½+	⅛
10¼	9¾ CenNPS 1.20	8	89	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
20¼	14½ CenLsE 1.28	7	14	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
15	10⅝ CenMPw 1.34	10	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
18⅜	13⅜ CenSoW 1.10	10	213	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
14	10 CenSoya .60	11	31	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16½ CenTel 1.28	9	357	18¼	18	18¼	
25	6½ Centrn Data	12	154	19¼	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
17½	11⅜ Cerro 1.20		47	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
13⅛	6¾ Certi-Iead .40		24	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
20¼	11⅛ CessnaAir 1	7	40	17⅜	16½	17⅛+	⅛
18¼	10½ Champint 1	6	40	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
62	44 Chmf pf5.50		270	54	54	54 +	⅛
19¼	12⅜ Chmi pf1.20		64	19	16⅜	17	
14	9 ChamSp .60	9	125	9⅝	9¾	9⅝—	⅛
6½	4¼ CharCo .02h	4	103	5	4⅝	4⅝	
27¼	18¾ Chartr NY 2	4	54	22⅜	21½	21½—	
9¼	6¾ ChaseFd .60	4	54	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
39¾	24¾ ChaseM 2.20	4	491	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
8¾	3¾ ChasT 1.72e		79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅜	5⅛ Chelsea .40	32	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
45½	22¼ Chemtn 1.10	4	41	34¾	34	34 —	1
43⅜	28⅜ ChmNY 2.88	4	101	2¾	30⅞	31¼+	
28	28 CheVa 1.80e	4	3	32	32	32	
67	37¼ Chesbg 1.36	20	150	53¾	52⅝	53⅛—	⅛
15	9 Chessie 2.10	10	170	35¼	35	35 —	⅛
11¼	4 ChiMilw Cp		22	4¾	4¼	4¼—	
15	9 ChiMilw pf		2	10½	10½	10½—	
31½	23¼ ChiPneuT 2	8	14	27¼	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
4⅜	2⅛ ChiPull .19t		25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
6¼	2¼ Chris Craft		55	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
14½	5½ ChCft cvpf		7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13	8¼ Chromal .70	5	33	11	10¾	10¾	
62½	49 Chroma pf 5		4	54	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
14½	7⅝ Chrysler		432	10⅞	9¾	9-16+	1-16
2⅜	½ Chrysler wt		57	⅝	½	9-16+	1-16
3	1 Ci Mtg Gp		19	1⅞	1¾	1¼	⅛
4⅜	2½ CI Rlt Inv		11	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
21½	18⅜ CinBell 1.60	7	15	19⅝	19½	19½+	
18½	14¼ CinnGE 1.64	8	143	17	16⅞	17	1
103½	96⅜ CinG pf9.28		2300	98½	98½	98½+	1
84	75 CinG pf7.44		220	76½	76½	76½+	1
48½	40¾ CinGE pf 4		200	41½	41½	41½—	⅛
25¼	16⅝ CinMilla 1.40	7	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
37½	27 CIT Fin 2.20	7	23	30	29½	30 +	⅛
39	24⅜ Citicorp .88	8	55	42⅝	42¼	42⅜+	
50½	36¼ CitiesSv 2.40		6	42⅝	42¼	42⅜+	
6	1½ CitzSR 1.17e		29	1¾	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅛ Citizns Mtg		19	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7¼	4¼ CityInvst .66	18	49	7½	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
1¼	7-16 City Inv wt		20	7½	7½	7½	
6¼	2⅜ CityNat 1.60	7	25	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14½	7⅜ ClarkOil .50	4	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7	2⅜ CLC Am .24	4	4	4	4	4	
103½	66⅛ CivCliff 2.60a	10	4	91¾	91	91 —	⅛
28¾	23⅜ CivElIII 2.48	8	93	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
115¼	106½ CievEl pf 12		2800	109¾	109	109 —	⅛
13½	6¼ CloroxCo 2.20	11	116	10¾	10¼	10¾—	⅛
8	5⅛ Cluett Pr .20		99	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
11⅜	7⅜ CluettP pf 1		4	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
13⅜	6⅛ CMIInv Cp		32	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
7⅞	2¼ CNA Fin		67	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	6¼ CNA ptA1.10		40	11¼	11⅛	11½	
12	9½ CNA I 1.08a		14	11¼	11¼	11¼	
1⅞	½ CNA Lsrw		4	1	⅞	⅞	
11⅜	4 CNAL pf2.10			5	4½	4½+	⅛
11⅜	5¾ Coastl Gus	3	247	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15⅜ CstSG pf1.83		10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17½	11½ CstSG pf1.19		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
93½	53¼ CocaCol 2.20	22	248	79	77½	78¼	
9⅝	4¾ CocaBtlg .40	16	76	6¾	6½	6½	
14	6½ CodeWBk .36	12	17	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
22	10¼ CoinPal .76	15	303	30⅛	28⅞	29⅛—	1⅛
13⅛	6¾ Coin-Mat .40	23	40	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
21¼	11⅜ Collins Rd	26	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
41¾	24⅝ ColPemn .40	13	164	32	31¼	32 +	1⅛
22⅜	15½ ColoniSt 1.25	7	16	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
35⅝	23¼ Coltind 2		180	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
54⅜	41½ Colt pf4.25		39	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝—	⅛
21	16¼ Colt pf1.60		3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
28¼	22 ColGas 2.06	7	20	24¾	24¼	24½—	⅛
56¼	49¾ ColGs pf5.62		40	53	52¾	53 +	⅛
9¾	2¼ Colgsm .60		37	6¼	6	6⅛	
21¾	12⅝ ColuSOh 2	7	76	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
98	95½ CoSO pf10.52		2270	95¾	95	95¾+	⅛
5	1⅜ Colwel Mts		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	5 Combd Com	6	98	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
57⅜	25¼ CombE 1.50	12	28	45⅝	45	45 —	⅛
51	25¼ CmE pf1.70		10	30¾	30¾	30¾—	
29⅝	22⅜ ComwE 2.20	10	103	28⅝	28	28¼	
30⅛	25⅜ ComE pf2.87		23	27⅞	27¾	27¾+	⅛
27¼	17⅜ ComE pf1.90		7	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
20¼	16½ ComE pf1.42		2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅜	5¼ ComwO .22f		62	8	8	8	
22	13¼ ComO pf1.72		3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
27⅝	9⅝ Compusrp		8	15	22⅜	22⅜	
14⅝	7¼ Comput Sci	15	126	51⅛	49⅜	50⅛+	⅛
40¼	23⅜ Comsat 1	8	183	39¾	38¼	38½—	
14½	9 Conagra	8	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
29⅜	15¼ ConMn 1.20a	6	28	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
13⅜	4½ Consolm .40		588	11	10¼	10¼	
16⅜	10¾ ConnM 1.60	10	22	12¾	12¼	12¾+	⅛
24	17½ ConnGs 1.10e	4	34	23⅜	23	23⅛—	⅛
14½	7½ ConEd 1.10e	7	345	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
41½	31½ ConEd pf 6		2	32	32	32	
46¾	36⅞ ConEd pf 5		5	42	41½	42 —	⅛
43½	31⅛ ConEd pf 4		3	39	39	39 —	⅛
21⅛	12⅜ ConFds 1.35	64	180	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
55½	43¼ ConF pf4.50		8	53½	52¾	53½+	1
18	9⅛ ConFrst .70	7	23	17¾	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
27	21¾ ConNGs 2.18	9	20	24¾	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
11⅝	9¾ ConsuPow 2		280	11	10⅞	11	
72	52 ConPw pf7.72		2	64	64	64	
52	51¼ ConPw pf5.50		z110	62¼	61¼	62¼+	⅛
59½	51½ ConPw pf4.50		3	56½	56½	56½—	⅛
45¾	31½ ConPw pf4.50		z120	40¼	39½	40⅛+	⅛
28⅞	22¾ Cont Air Lin	23	50	5	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅞	22¾ ConCan 1.80	8	150	25¾	24⅞	25¼	
9	6 ContCop .80	11	63	6	6	6	
43	32⅛ ContCp 2.60		11	42½	42½	42½—	⅛
47¾	35⅜ CHC pfA2.50			45¼	45	45 —	⅛
35¾	25¾ CHC pfB2.50			34¾	33½	34½+	1⅛
14½	7¾ ClarkOil .50	4	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
7	2⅜ CLC Am .24	4	4	4	4	4	
10	4	4	91¾	91	91 —	⅛
28¾	23⅜ CivElIII 2.48	8	93	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
115¼	106½ CievEl pf 12		2800	109¾	109	109 —	⅛
13½	6¼ CloroxCo 2.20	11	116	10¾	10¼	10¾—	⅛
8	5⅛ Cluett Pr .20		99	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
11⅜	7⅜ CluettP pf 1		4	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
13⅜	6⅛ CMIInv Cp		32	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
7⅞	2¼ CNA Fin		67	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	6¼ CNA ptA1.10		40	11¼	11⅛	11½	
12	9½ CNA I 1.08a		14	11¼	11¼	11¼	
1⅞	½ CNA Lsrw		4	1	⅞	⅞	
11⅜	4 CNAL pf2.10			5	4½	4½+	⅛
11⅜	5¾ Coastl Gus	3	247	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15⅜ CstSG pf1.83		10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17½	11½ CstSG pf1.19		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
93½	53¼ CocaCol 2.20	22	248	79	77½	78¼	
9⅝	4¾ CocaBtlg .40	16	76	6¾	6½	6½	
14	6½ CodeWBk .36	12	17	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
22	10¼ CoinPal .76	15	303	30⅛	28⅞	29⅛—	1⅛
13⅜	6¾ Coin-Mat .40	23	40	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
21¼	11⅜ Collins Rd	26	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
41¾	24⅝ ColPemn .40	13	164	32	31¼	32 +	1⅛
22⅜	15½ ColoniSt 1.25	7	16	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
35⅝	23¼ Coltind 2		180	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
54⅜	41½ Colt pf4.25		39	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝—	⅛
21	16¼ Colt pf1.60		3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
28¼	22 ColGas 2.06	7	20	24¾	24¼	24½—	⅛
56¼	49¾ ColGs pf5.62		40	53	52¾	53 +	⅛
9¾	2¼ Colgsm .60		37	6¼	6	6⅛	
21¾	12⅝ ColuSOh 2	7	76	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
98	95½ CoSO pf10.52		2270	95¾	95	95¾+	⅛
5	1⅜ Colwel Mts		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	5 Combd Com	6	98	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
57⅜	25¼ CombE 1.50	12	28	45⅝	45	45 —	⅛
51	25¼ CmE pf1.70		10	30¾	30¾	30¾—	
29⅝	22⅜ ComwE 2.20	10	103	28⅝	28	28¼	
30⅛	25⅜ ComE pf2.87		23	27⅞	27¾	27¾+	⅛
27¼	17⅜ ComE pf1.90		7	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
20¼	16½ ComE pf1.42		2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅜	5¼ ComwO .22f		62	8	8	8	
22	13¼ ComO pf1.72		3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
27⅝	9⅝ Compusrp		8	15	22⅜	22⅜	
14⅝	7¼ Comput Sci	15	126	51⅛	49⅜	50⅛+	⅛
40¼	23⅜ Comsat 1	8	183	39¾	38¼	38½—	
14½	9 Conagra	8	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
29⅜	15¼ ConMn 1.20a	6	28	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
13⅜	4½ Consolm .40		588	11	10¼	10¼	
16⅜	10¾ ConnM 1.60	10	22	12¾	12¼	12¾+	⅛
24	17½ ConnGs 1.10e	4	34	23⅜	23	23⅛—	⅛
14½	7½ ConEd 1.10e	7	345	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
41½	31½ ConEd pf 6		2	32	32	32	
46¾	36⅞ ConEd pf 5		5	42	41½	42 —	⅛
43½	31⅛ ConEd pf 4		3	39	39	39 —	⅛
21⅛	12⅜ ConFds 1.35	64	180	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
55½	43¼ ConF pf4.50		8	53½	52¾	53½+	1
18	9⅛ ConFrst .70	7	23	17¾	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
27	21¾ ConNGs 2.18	9	20	24¾	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
11⅝	9¾ ConsuPow 2		280	11	10⅞	11	
72	52 ConPw pf7.72		2	64	64	64	
52	51¼ ConPw pf5.50		z110	62¼	61¼	62¼+	⅛
59½	51½ ConPw pf4.50		3	56½	56½	56½—

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Monetarism—Killed by Ugly Fact?

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Thomas Huxley, the 19th-century English biologist, once bemoaned the fate of "a beautiful theory killed by a nasty ugly little fact." Is that fate about to overtake the economic theory known as monetarism?

The principal tenet of monetarism is, in the words of its most celebrated modern champion, Prof. Milton Friedman, of the University of Chicago, that "inflation is at all times and everywhere a monetary phenomenon." And its principal policy corollary is that only a slow and steady rate of increase in the money supply—one in line with the real growth of the economy—can insure price stability.

These propositions were originally advanced in an effort to overthrow what was known as the "Keynesian revolution"—the doctrine, stemming from the work of John Maynard Keynes, that variations in government spending, taxes and the national debt could stabilize both the price level and the real economy.

The battle between neo-Keynesians and monetarists has been waged for more than two decades—and long since moved into the public policy arena. The critics of monetarism declare that the proposed monetarist cure for inflation can work only by imposing excessive burdens of huge losses in real output and prolonged high unemployment on the economy.

The monetarists—who have their spokesmen high in the Ford administration and at the Federal Reserve Board—respond that the burden must be borne, because there is no other way to restore the economy to price stability or economic stability.

Michael Levy, a senior economist of the Conference Board, a prestigious, independent business research organization, decided that the time has come to try to resolve the debate with some facts.

"On a policy issue of such importance," he states in a major article in the current issue of the Conference Board Record, "decisions should depend less on the debating skills of the prestige of the discussants, and more on empirical evidence."

But in resolving economic issues, facts don't speak for themselves. They have to be incorporated in an analytical framework or model and subjected to statistical testing procedures.

Therefore, Prof. Levy built his own models for analyzing the causes of inflation and tested them against monetarist models based on the relatively simple proposition that changes in the money supply, defined as demand deposits plus currency in circulation, or expanded to include time and savings deposits at commercial banks, are responsible for changes in the rate of inflation.

Prof. Levy reaches the startling conclusion that a faster rate of monetary growth may actually be less inflationary in the short run (over a period of a year or so) than slower monetary growth.

His model indicates that from the third quarter of 1975 through the second quarter of 1976, a 5-per-cent rate of growth in the money supply would bring the inflation rate down from 6.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent, a 7.5-per-cent rate of money growth would reduce the rate of inflation to 5.4 per cent and a 10-per-cent rate of money growth would reduce the rate of inflation to 5.1 per cent. A faster rate of monetary growth would promote faster real recovery of the economy.

Prof. Levy finds little disagreement among economists, and does not himself disagree, with the proposition that money-supply growth at the 10-per-cent level continued for a few years would breed inflation. But he finds no evidence, as the monetarists insist, that a more expansionist monetary policy lasting only a year or two to help the economy recover from a bad slump will necessarily give rise to a subsequent burst of inflation.

Edmund Burke, the conservative British statesman who is a hero to libertarians, once said, "A thing may look specious (that is, persuasive) in theory, and yet be ruinous in practice." Is it time for the business community, as well as national monetary and economic policy makers, to re-examine the high costs of monetarism?

Biggest Gain Since December

Rise in U.S. Inventories Is 1st in Seven Months

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Manufacturing and trade inventories rose $1.293 billion in August—the first increase in seven months and the biggest rise since last December, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase in inventories, which followed a downward-revised decline of $404 million in July, occurred despite a drop of $847 million in manufacturing inventories.

Retail and wholesale trade inventories, however, increased by nearly $2.2 billion, with just about the entire rise in retail inventories—accounted for by a jump in automobile stocks.

Combined business sales rose $2.857 billion compared with an increase of $3.62 billion the previous month.

The stock-to-sales ratio at the end of the month fell to 1.54 compared with 1.56 in July and 1.84 in August 1974.

Manufacturing inventories fell to a seasonally-adjusted $146.342 billion from July's $147.189 billion.

Retail inventories, however, rose $1.075 billion to $72.578 billion following an increase of $663 million the previous month.

The entire rise in retail inventories was accounted for by a gain of $1.189 billion in automobile stocks at the retail level. This followed a rise of $246 million the previous month.

Merchant wholesalers' inventories increased $1.065 billion to a seasonally-adjusted $45.718 billion following a $197-million decline the previous month.

Manufacturers' sales increased $2.201 billion to $85.103 billion following a $2.162-billion rise the previous month.

Retail sales increased $172 million to $49.327 billion following a rise of $1.077 billion in July.

Merchant wholesalers' sales rose by $484 million to $37.051 billion.

Unfilled orders increased $365 million to $122 billion. The unfilled orders-to-sales ratio fell to 2.52 from 2.69 in July and 2.87 in August 1974.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department said that based on the information presently available, the department had no way of determining whether the inventory accumulation at the wholesale and retail levels was voluntary or involuntary.

Most Stocks Decline on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Stocks showed little overall change today despite some potentially favorable economic developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 837.22, up 1.97, but declining issues led gainers by about 710 to 620.

Volume totaled 14.44 million shares compared with 19.96 million yesterday.

In the economic news, a small Midwestern bank cut its prime rate to 7 3/4 from 8 per cent, the prevailing rate. Some analysts recently had speculated that falling short-term rates might lead to a general prime rate cut, but they note that no major banks have so far followed the small bank's move.

Also in the news, New York City Mayor Beame outlined further plans for budget cuts amid optimism that Congress might avert a city debt default.

President Ford, meanwhile, said encouraging economic statistics would soon be released. Figures on the gross national product and on the consumer price index are due to be released next week.

Analysts said that despite the potentially favorable developments, investors remained skeptical about the economy. They also noted that short-term rates have recently reversed their earlier decline.

Ingersoll-Rand gained 1 5/8 to 71 5/8, Burroughs 1 3/4 to 91, Digital Equipment 1 5/8 to 131 1/2, International Paper 1 1/4 to 55 1/2 and Firestone 1 to 21 3/4.

Superior Oil lost 3 1/4 to 185 3/4, Atlantic Richfield 2 to 97 1/2, J.P. Morgan 1 3/8 to 53 3/4, Schlumberger 2 to 72 1/4 and Getty Oil 1 1/4 to 185 3/4.

Otis Elevator rose 6 1/8 to 37 5/8. United Technologies offered $189 million for 4.5 million Otis common. United Technologies closed at 56 1/4, up 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.16 to 83.97.

The most active issue was Houston Oil & Mineral, down 1/2 to 29 on volume of 68,200 shares.

Federal funds closed firm in the 6.125-per-cent area, despite indirect Federal Reserve action to pump liquidity into the market, and Treasury bill yields also moved higher.

The Fed stepped into the market offering $420 million of repurchase agreements for customer account and also bought $80 million of bills for a customer.

Although neither action directly injects funds into the money market, they often have a bearing on sentiment, dealers noted.

However, the movement in the funds rate today was not considered very significant as today is the last day of the statement week when quotations are often distorted.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply in the last hour on the Board of Trade under profit-taking and apparent selective selling.

Before the selloff got under way in the last hour soybeans had been up about 10 cents a bushel while wheat, corn and oats were about steady with previous closes. Oil and meal held small gains.

Honeywell Plans to Take Over Xerox Servicing, Marketing

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Honeywell Inc. and Xerox Corp. said today they have signed a letter of intent for Honeywell to assume servicing and marketing support for Xerox mainframe computers.

The companies said details of the transaction are expected to be worked out before Dec. 1 and the arrangement is expected to become effective Jan. 1 if final agreement is reached.

Honeywell said that as a result of the transaction it expects increases in its earnings and revenues.

Xerox said the transaction is not expected to affect its previously-reported $84.4-million after-tax provision made in the second quarter in connection with its planned withdrawal from computer mainframe operations.

The companies said international computer operations will be part of the proposed arrangement.

The companies said that Honeywell would handle all contacts with Xerox computer customers and provide continuing marketing, sales and maintenance support to Xerox computer users.

Xerox will continue hardware and software engineering on mainframe computers through 1976, the companies said, and thereafter Honeywell will assume those functions.

The companies said all revenues from maintenance "are expected to be retained by Honeywell," and revenues from leases and installment sales of Xerox computers and from any future sales of Xerox computer equipment by Honeywell "are expected to be shared by the two companies."

The companies said Xerox will continue to own its own computer assets. Honeywell will not make any cash payments to Xerox other than from the sharing of revenue and the purchase of parts from Xerox to fulfill Honeywell's maintenance requirements.

The companies said Honeywell expects to employ a "substantial proportion" of Xerox's marketing, maintenance and development personnel in North America and overseas, and Xerox will continue to operate its mainframe computer manufacturing plant in El Segundo, Calif., into 1976 to produce equipment currently on order and spares.

A Correction

AP-Dow Jones agency has corrected figures (IHT, Oct. 15) for French exports in September, which totaled 18.511 billion francs; and the French industrial production index, which stood at 110 in July-August.

Leyland to Withdraw Marina From U.S. Market

Chrysler to Cut Medium-Size-Car Output

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp., which recently had to schedule production cutbacks of its large-size cars, is planning to reduce the output rate of some of its compact and intermediate-size models beginning next month.

It was learned that the third-largest U.S. auto maker plans to cut the production rate at its St. Louis assembly plant by 20 per cent beginning Nov. 17. The cut will result in the indefinite layoff of 800 hourly workers. The plant has about 2,200 employees.

Chrysler did not announce the cutback and a spokesman reiterated the company's policy of announcing production plans only one week in advance.

However, an official of the United Auto Workers local at the St. Louis plant said management informed him yesterday of the plans to reduce the production rate there to 640 cars a day from 800.

The cut follows a disclosure that Chrysler plans to close temporarily its only two big-car assembly plants for the week of Oct. 27 to control inventories.

Chrysler's latest cut comes at a time when auto sales show signs of reviving from depressed levels earlier this year. Only yesterday auto makers announced that early-October new-car sales rose nearly 13 per cent from a year before, and some top auto executives have been predicting sales will continue to strengthen.

Still, some auto makers have been scheduling new-car output cautiously and have been reacting quickly to any signs the inventories might be getting too large. The strategy seems clearly designed to avoid the kind of overbuilding and subsequent wholesale cutbacks that occurred in the 1974 fourth quarter.

Leyland Withdrawal

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. is quitting the high-volume sector of the U.S. car market due to the "intense competition" it sees developing for smaller-size, relatively low-priced cars as the major American carmakers move into this area.

A Leyland spokesman said the company would stop shipping its Marina models to the United States by the end of this year. Sales of the car in the United States are expected to total about 12,000 this year, less than a fifth of Leyland's projected 1975 sales of 70,000 in the American market.

Leyland will continue to sell its MG and Triumph sports cars and luxury Jaguar models in the United States.

Chief executive Alex Park said, "It has become clear that the competition with America manufacturers in the small saloon market in the next few years is going to become so severe that we will have intensive price pressures on the Marina."

General Motors Corp. this month introduced its smallest car, the Chevette, on the U.S. market, and Ford Motor Co. plans to market its new European-made small car in the United States in 1977.

Leyland's decision to stop marketing small, relatively low-priced cars in the United States parallels the move made last week by Volkswagen, which is withdrawing its lowest priced Beetle from the American market.

Tokyo to Ask Steel Firms to Curb Exports

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Japan's Trade and Industry Ministry said today it will shortly ask steelmakers and exporters to tighten self-restraints on steel export shipments to the European Common Market.

The step will follow a strong request by the EEC countries calling for Japan's cooperation with the European steel industry, which is now combating the current recession through 40-per-cent production cutbacks, the ministry said.

The European request came out of annual consultations between Japan and the European Coal and Steel Community held in Brussels earlier this month.

During the first six months of this year, Japan's steel exports to the EEC already exceeded 1.2 million tons in the whole of 1974, following last December's removal of Japan's export controls under a government-level agreement with the Common Market.

To forestall import curbs by European countries, Japanese steel mills recently imposed voluntary restrictions on export sales to the European market, the ministry said.

As a result of this and in view of a fall-off in European damand, August steel exports from Japan dropped to about 80,000 tons from 150,000 tons sold in July, it said.

The monthly exports are likely to decline further to between 40,000 and 50,000 tons toward the end of this year, it added.

Take-Over Bid for Otis

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—United Technologies Corp. has offered to buy 4.5 million common shares, or more than 55 per cent, of Otis Elevator Co. for $42 a share in cash.

If 4.5 million of the 8.1 million outstanding Otis share are tendered, United would pay about $189 million for its controlling interest in the elevator concern.

Behind the announcement apparently was a search by United Technologies for a company with a large international base and fairly sophisticated control technology. Otis is represented in 133 countries and recently named a French citizen, Hubert Faure, as president and chief operating officer.

Ralph Weller, chairman and chief executive of Otis Elevator, said today the board unanimously concluded that the offer is "totally inadequate and not in the best interests of the company or its shareholders."

Mr. Weller, on behalf of the board, urged shareholders to reject the offer.

"The board has also authorized counsel to take appropriate legal action in connection with certain matters affecting the offer," he said.

Color Television Deliveries Fall By 36% in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—Deliveries of color television receivers to British distributors fell 36 per cent in August from a year earlier, with imported sets taking 16 per cent of the total market, the Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association said today.

Color TV deliveries totaled 94,000 in August compared with 148,000 a year earlier.

This year's import level is narrowed from August 1974, when imports took 19 per cent of the British market. Imports have generally taken 15 to 20 per cent of the market this year whereas they accounted for over 20 per cent in some months during 1974.

For the first eight months of 1975, color TV deliveries totaled 1,021,000, down 31 per cent from a year earlier. In January-August, imports took 15 per cent of the market compared with 13 per cent a year earlier.

The Department of Trade announced earlier this month that it would introduce a system of monitoring imports of color TV sets and tubes but that it would not curb imports of the Japanese products.

Black-and-white television deliveries in August totalled 50,000, down 2 per cent from August 1974. For the first eight months of 1975 the total of 585,000 sets was up 4 per cent from last year.

Imports took nearly half the British monochrome TV market in August compared with about 40 per cent in August 1974.

Dollar Dips Sharply in Europe

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—After opening slightly higher, the dollar fell sharply against all major European currencies today in active trading.

Some dealers said there was no specific news to account for the dollar's sharp decline. One dealer noted, however, that yesterday's rally in the dollar partly represented a technical rebound caused by short-covering in hopes that there would be a breakthrough in resolving New York City's financial crisis. He said today's selloff reflected disillusionment over the possibilities of a quick solution.

Moreover, some analysts have been arguing that a federal government rescue of New York City would create problems for the dollar. In particular, it was argued that federal assumption of New York City's debt would be inflationary and also set a precedent for other inflationary rescues of financially troubled cities and states.

The dollar fell to 2.5678 deutsche marks from 2.5945 at the same time yesterday while dropping to 2.6610 Swiss francs from 2.6815. The dollar fell to 4.3975 French francs from 4.4245.

Sterling rose to $2.0558 from $2.0475 but fell back against Continental currencies. Its trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies widened to 29.5 per cent below 1971 parities from 29.4 per cent.

However, the dollar was little changed against the yen at 302.68 compared with 302.60 in London late yesterday.

Gold rose to a middle rate of $142.50 an ounce at the London close from $140.75 yesterday.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Airlines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	463.7	460.0
Profits (millions)	7.45	25.20
Per Share	0.26	0.88
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,359.1	1,227.0
Profits (millions)	loss 16.58	27.94
Per Share	loss 0.65	0.98

Charter New York

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions) A	11.47	10.36
Per Share A	1.31	1.18
Profits (millions) B	11.35	10.22
Per Share B	1.30	1.16
Nine Months		
Profits (millions) A	35.57	29.99
Per Share A	4.05	3.42
Profits (millions) B	35.45	29.80
Per Share B	4.04	3.40

a—Before Securities Transactions.
b—After Securities Transactions.

Continental Illinois Corp.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions) A	26.13	23.80
Per Share A	1.50	1.33
Profits (millions) B	25.92	22.07
Per Share B	1.49	1.32
Nine Months		
Profits (millions) A	88.89	68.75
Per Share A	5.11	3.96
Profits (millions) B	84.92	68.79
Per Share B	4.89	3.96

a—Before Securities Transactions.
b—After Securities Transactions.

Dana Corp.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	270.00	276.00
Profits (millions)	12.90	19.50
Per Share	0.95	0.92

First Charter Fin.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	12.67	11.53
Per Share	0.47	0.43
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	35.20	33.87
Per Share	1.31	1.26

GAF

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	265.7	253.2
Profits (millions)	9.22	10.35
Per Share	0.53	0.69
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	711.4	715.9
Profits (millions)	22.26	26.18
Per Share	1.48	1.71

Great Western United

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	169.2	118.4
Profits (millions)	21.76	11.57
Per Share	19.29	6.51

Kaiser

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	280.7	263.2
Profits (millions)	20.00	17.47
Per Share	3.40	3.00
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	757.4	646.0
Profits (millions)	43.24	36.10
Per Share	7.35	6.17

McGraw Edison

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	220.4	185.1
Profits (millions)	8.68	4.58
Per Share	0.54	0.28
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	496.5	555.6
Profits (millions)	27.38	15.05
Per Share	1.69	0.93

Merck

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	382.8	340.0
Profits (millions)	60.69	57.99
Per Share	0.81	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,105.3	983.2
Profits (millions)	175.6	157.8
Per Share	2.33	2.09

Monsanto

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	884.8	956.7
Profits (millions)	58.1	78.8
Per Share	1.56	2.10
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,682.2	2,717.1
Profits (millions)	227.6	277.3
Per Share	6.43	7.96

Motorola

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	307.0	349.0
Profits (millions)	9.6	24.1
Per Share	0.36	0.86
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	956.0	1,042.9
Profits (millions)	29.0	68.7
Per Share	1.09	2.45

Northwest Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	316.8	318.2
Profits (millions)	30.38	27.10
Per Share Diluted	1.81	1.50
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	872.9	825.8
Profits (millions)	75.30	63.07
Per Share Diluted	4.47	3.47

Pullman

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	471.2	370.3
Profits (millions)	4.36	*7.58
Per Share	0.40	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,447.7	1,005.5
Profits (millions)	25.66	*31.14
Per Share	2.35	2.86

*Restated.

RCA Corp.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,219.6	1,189.7
Profits (millions)	32.8	30.2
Per Share	0.42	0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	3,464.9	3,408.2
Profits (millions)	76.6	96.7
Per Share	0.97	1.24

Reynolds Metals

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	442.9	538.2
Profits (millions)	14.10	39.98
Per Share	0.77	2.26
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,341.6	1,566.8
Profits (millions)	35.34	94.68
Per Share	1.90	4.75

Southland

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	478.5	434.8
Profits (millions)	11.4	9.7
Per Share	0.65	0.57
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,300	1,200
Profits (millions)	26.4	22.9
Per Share	1.51	1.35

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — September 25, 1975

QUEBEC URBAN COMMUNITY

(Province of Québec, Canada)

US $ 15,000,000

9½ % 1975-1982 Bonds

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Crédit Commercial de France
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Bonds have been subscribed and offered for sale by

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Bank of America International — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Général S.A. de Banque
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne-Union Bancaire
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas Ltée — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Greenshields Incorporated — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Roche & Co. Incorporated
International Marine Banking Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. — Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K. — F. van Lanschot, Bankers — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sumitomo White Weld Limited — J. Vontobel & Co. — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	100¾	101¼
Asahi 10¼-80	101	102
ASEA 8½-86	89¼	90¼
Ashland 8-87	87½	88½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	100¾	101¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	86¼	87¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
BFCE 9-82	98½	99½
Bergen 8-87	90	91
B.N.P. 9½-82	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	91¼	92¼
Broken Hill 10-90	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	101	102
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	86½	87½
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½
CN Rhone 10-80/81	101¾	102¾
Cons Food 7½-91	81¼	82¼
Conoco 8-86	93¾	94¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94
Copen Coun 7¾-8.	81	82
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½
Cut Ham 8-87	88¾	89¾
Dana 8-87	86¾	87¾
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	80¼	81¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Dupont 7½-78	100¾	101¾
EIB 9½-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-86	99	100
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	94¾	95¾
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	83	84
Gen Mills 8-86	93¼	94¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81¼	82¼
GTE 8¼-86	96	97
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	98	99
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99	100
Intl Util 8¼-82	93	94
Kimberley 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Marubeni 9¾-82	99	100
Michelin 7½-88	80	81
Miles 9¼-80	100¾	101¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	89¾	90¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	83¼	84¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	99¾	100¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	91¾	92¾
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	100¾	101¾
Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 8-88	87½	88½
Papua 9½-83	98¼	99¼
Pemex 10¼-82	98¾	99¾
Pennwalt 8-87	86¾	87¾
Philmorris 8¼-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97¾	98¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	93½	94½
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	82	83
Queensld 8½-86	86½	87½
Ralston 7½-87	87¾	88¾
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	85¾	86¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	93½	94½
Scott 8¾-86	98	99
Shell 8-86	93¾	94¾
Shell 7½-87	89¾	90¾
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin. 10¼-81	102½	103½
SNCF 9¼-81	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-80	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	96½	97½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	98¾	99¾
Swed. Exp. 9-87	99	100
Sybron 8-87	86¾	98¾
Tenneco 7½-79	97¼	98¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	84¾	85¾
Textron 7¾-87	83½	84½
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	101	102
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86	88
Transocean 8-86	93¾	94¾
Transocean 7½-87	89	90
Union Oil 7-79	96½	97½
Union Oil 7½-87	89¾	90¾
Utah 8-87	87	88
Volvo 9½-85	97	98
Volvo 8-87	83¾	84¾
Beatrice 4½-92	87	89
Borden 6¾-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	87½	89½
BroadHale 4¾-87	69	71
Carnation 4-88	85½	87½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	65	67
Cumm In 6¼-88	81½	83½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	74½	76½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	74½	76½
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	72½	74½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-82	77	79
Gillette 4¾-87	69	71
Gould 5-87	85	87
Gulf West. 5-88	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	74	76
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4¾-87	138	140
Morgan JP 4¼-8	104½	106½
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	91
Owens Ill 4½-87	87	89
Penney JC 4½-87	77	79
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	85½	87½
R.C.A. 5-88	69	71
Revlon 4¾-83	108½	110½
Revlon 4¾-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	71½	73½
UnCarb 4¾-82	99½	101½
WarnLam 4½-87	86½	88½
WarnLam 4¼-88	76	78
Xerox 5-88	70½	72½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Am Tob 5¼-88	99	101
Ashland 5-88	71½	73½
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.89	86.50	94.88
Previous	97.81	96.37	94.82

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 15, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	43½	43⅞
1st Bk Sy	40	40¼
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	16¼	16¾
Midl Bks	17¼	18¼
Shaw Cp	29½	31
U Va Bks	15½	16
Va N Bnk	14¼	15¾
.... Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16⅝	16⅞
.... Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3¼	3¾
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	10¾	11½
Addisn W	8¾	9½
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	3¾	4½
Alico Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4⅛	4½
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	35⅞	36⅞
Am Finl	10⅛	10½
Am Furn	3½	3⅞
Am Greet	8	8¾
Am Telev	14	14¾
Am Weld	9¼	10¼
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6⅞	7¼
Anheus B	31	31½
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWtG	16	16¼
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	13½	14¼
AtlGas Lt	13	13⅞
Baird At	4½	5
Balt PntC	11¼	12¾
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkam Rlt	5½	6
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	4⅜	5¼
Betz Lab	33¾	34½
Bibb Co	6⅞	7⅛
Bird Son	43½	45½
Birtchr	⅞	1⅛
Bick Hills	34	35
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅝
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	10¾	10⅞
Brks Sca	13¼	14
Brwning	3⅛	3⅝
Buckb M	5½	6
Buckeye	10⅝	10⅞
Burn Sim	4⅛	4⅝
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	13⅛	13¼
Canrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4½	5
Capin Air	1⅛	2
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2¼	3
CenVt PS	10⅝	11⅛
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼
Chesa Ut	8	9
Ichi Bridg	80	81½
Chlln Cp	4	4½
ChrisSe	106½	107½
Circle F	1¾	2½
CitznUt A	28¾	29¼
CitznUt B	25	25½
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	7	7½
Colu Vent	2¼	3½
Com Clr	15	15¾
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	39¾	40¾
Craw Co	8½	9¼
Cross Co	11¼	12
Cutlr Fed	2¾	3½
Danly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	10⅞	11⅜
Dayt Inc	28½	30
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	36¼	37¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det CanT	11¼	12¼
Det IntBr	28½	29½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12	12¾
Dixn Cru	15⅝	15⅞
Docutel	7⅞	8¼
Dollar G	7⅛	7½
Dorch G	10½	10¾
Dow Jone	25	25¾
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin d	4⅝	5⅛
Durjron	16½	17¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	27¾	28¼
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Be	5⅛	6
Elec Nucl	8¾	9¼
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	4	4½
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	16¼	17¼
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	17½	18¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	2⅞	3¼
Fst Bost	17½	18¼
Ficknqr	23¾	24⅛
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	16¾	16¾
Frmigil	½	⅞
Fotomat	13⅛	14
Frkln Cp	3⅝	3¾
Frnkln El	6½	7
Frnd Ice	23¾	24½
Gen RIEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅞	7⅛
Graph Cn	13	13¾
Green Mt	7	7½
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	9¼	10
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7⅝	7⅞
Henred F	15⅜	16½
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	10⅝	11⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huck Mfg	4⅜	4⅝
Huds Pap	23¾	24¼
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5
Hyatt Int	4⅞	5¼
Ind Nuclr	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2¼	2⅝
Interc En	7¼	8¼
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsb	2⅞	3¼
IaSou Ut	22	22½
Jamsby	10	10¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	13¾	14½
KMS Ind	2⅝	3¼
Kajsr Stl	34¼	34¾
KaisStl pf	18½	19
Kalvar	2⅞	3¼
Kaman A	16¼	17
Kamps A	4⅝	4⅞
Kale Gre	½	1¼
Kaysam	1¼	1⅜
Kear Tr	4⅞	5¼
Kelly Svc	11	11¾
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¾
Keye Flb	15¾	16¼
Key CusF	3⅝	4
King Inl	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lln Bcast	7⅜	7¾
Log Etrn	2⅝	2⅞
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅜
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	38¾	39½
Manor C	2¼	2⅝
Marit Frt	3¼	3¾
Maul LP	7⅛	8
McCor	35	36
McQuay	9⅜	10¼
Measur	15⅜	15⅞
Medtrn	37¾	38
Merld In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	13	13⅛
Midld Cs	1⅞	2¼
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	50	52
Miner In	3⅝	4⅝
Minn Gas	18½	19
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	11¼	12½
Monf Col	6¼	6⅝
Moore P	7¼	8¼
Moore S	17¾	18¼
Motch M	2¼	3¼
Mot Club	3⅛	3⅝
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	7	7¾
Nat Lib	3	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅜	4¼
Natnw RI	2½	3½
NJ Nat G	10⅛	11½
Nlelsn A	20½	21
Nlelsn B	21¼	21¾
NoCar Gs	8¾	9⅛
NoEOI un	15¼	17
Nortrp Kj	14	14¾
NW NatG	7⅝	8¼
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Cp	10¾	10⅞
Ogilvy M	17¾	18½
Ohic Ferr	14	14¾
Oil Shale	4	4¼
Ormont	5⅛	5½
Otter TP	17⅞	18⅝
Over NA	5½	6¼
Pabst Br	24¾	25¼
PacGa R	24	24¾
Pakco	¾	1½
Park Dr	22	22½
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅜	5
Peerl Mf	13⅜	14½
Pa Enter	13⅛	13⅝
PnzlOil B	13⅝	14¼
Pepsi BA	5¾	6¼
Petrolit	82½	84
Pettibon	23½	24½
Philip L	8½	8¾
Piedmt A	3⅝	3⅞
Pinkrtn	35½	36¼
Pion HiB	27⅜	28⅛
Pistilin	1⅜	2¾
Possis Cp	1½	2¼
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9	9¼
P Bennet	22½	23½
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅜	2
Ragen Pr	2¾	3¼
Rahall C	5⅜	6⅛
Raych Cp	234	239
Rymnd	7⅜	8¾
Recog Eq	7¼	7½
Road Ex	45¼	46
Robin M	10⅜	11⅜
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	2i	3
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	1⅛	1⅜
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅞
Scripps H	19	20½
Sels Delt	2⅛	2½
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	30	30¾
Snap Tls	27⅜	28¾
SolidSt Sc	7⅛	8¼
S Cal Wat	11⅜	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9⅜	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14	14¾
Istandyn	11¾	12½
Std Regis	16	16⅜
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterig Str	4⅛	4⅝
Strawb Cl	20½	22
Sugdal F	3¼	3¾
Super El	4⅝	4⅞
TIME DC	4⅝	4⅞
Tampax	34½	35½
Taylr Wl	11	11½
Tech Pub	5⅜	6½
Techcre	24½	25
Tecum P	31	33
Tennant	24	25
Tifny Co	7¼	7¾
Transo O	9⅞	10½
Trico Pd	24½	26½
Tritn OG	2⅛	2⅞
Tyson F	13⅛	14⅛
Un McGil	10⅜	11¾
US Bnknt	4⅜	5⅜
US TrkLn	12⅝	13⅝
Up Pen P	16	16¾
Valley Gs	7⅛	8¼
VanD Air	7⅛	8¼
Vance S	2½	3
Velcro	7	7⅝
Ventron	⅛—½	19¾
Wads Pu	6½	7¼
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅛
Webb Re	6	6½K
Weco Dvl	2	2⅛
Weight W	4⅜	5
Weldtrn	2¼	3¼
Welling M	7⅜	7⅞
Well Gar	4¼	5¼
Welsbch	2¼	3½
Wstn Mtg	1⅜	2
Westmd	41½	42¼
Wisc PL	15⅜	16
Wdwrd L	26	26¾
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt B	19	20

Weekly net asset value
on October 13, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $29.94
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $21.84
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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$400 Million Euroloan for Algeria

A syndicate of 49 international banks led by Amex International Limited, First Chicago Limited, Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, lead managers, and by Chase Manhattan Bank, Citicorp International Bank, Centrale Rabobank, Manufacturers Hanover and Toronto Dominion Bank, managers, announced the completion of a syndicate loan for $400 million to Banque Nationale d'Algérie and Banque Extérieure d'Algérie.

The loan will be used to help finance the foreign currency costs of state industrial projects to be undertaken within the framework of the current four-year plan (1974-1977). These projects include the manufacture of glass and wire, heavy goods manufacturing and the construction of gas pipelines and an oil refinery as well as training programs.

The two State Algerian banks, the largest commercial banks in the country, are responsible for funding government projects for the development of Algerian industry.

The syndicate loan agreement signed on October 9, 1975, in Algiers, represents the willingness of international institutions to assist Algeria in the development of an integrated industrial economy. The banks in the syndicate include Arab banks, and banks in Western Europe, Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 15, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4600 Abby Glen	360	355	355	— 5
3200 Abitibi	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1200 Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	
1000 Agnico E	445	445	445	
625 Agra Ind	$5	5	5	
2220 Alta Gas A	$11⅝	10⅝	11¼	— ¼
300 Algo Cent	$14	14	14	— ½
1100 Alliance B	400	400	400	
200 Alminex	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
4700 Alco A	$9	8¾	8⅞	
1692 BP Can	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
3300 Banister C	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
3504 Bank N S	$44¾	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅜
9530 Bell Caned	$41¾	41⅛	41¾	+ ⅛
750 Bet. Cop A	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
800 Block Bros	355	350	355	
2150 Bovis Cor	108	105	105	— 3
3000 Bralor Res	201	200	200	
5661 Brameda	115	112	110	— 2
1150 Bridger	252	250	250	— 5
118 BC Forest	$17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
2000 BC Phone	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
131 Brunswk	395	395	395	
200 Buddd Auto	475	460	460	—30
830 Cad Frv	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
1550 Cal Pow A	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	
1200 Camflo	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2600 Campau A	460	455	460	
24800 C Nor West	480	435	455	+25
500 C Pakrs C	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
3425 Can Perm	$15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
200 C Cablesy	$13	13	13	
1000 Cdn Cel	$5⅛	5	5	— ¼
6640 Cl Bk Com	$26¼	25⅞	26⅛	— ¼
1900 C Ind Gas	$6	5⅞	6	
7725 Cdn Tire A	$45½	44⅛	44⅝	— 1
200 C Utiles	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
5349 Cassiar	$5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
1200 Celanese	455	450	450	—10
650 Chieftan D	$8	8	8	— ⅛
16777 Coch Will	60	60	60	— 5
400 C Holiday	291	291	291	— 7
500 Con Bldg	230	230	230	—14
2060 Con Distrb	320	310	315	+ 5
4090 Cons Gas	$12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
550 Conwest	273	273	273	+ 8
451 Craigmt	460	455	460	
2245 Crush Intl	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
656 Denison	$54¼	54	54	
3400 Dicknsn	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5030 Dofasco A	$25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
3860 Dom Store	$17	17	17	— ⅛
75 Du Pont	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2440 Dylex L A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
335 East Mal	248	240	248	
5533 Falcon C	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1610 Falcon	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅞
400 Fed Ind A	$5⅜	5½	5⅜	
100 Francana	$8	8	8	
350 Froebaut	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
1000 Gnt Mascf	52	52	52	+ 1
1170 Gibraltar	$5	495	5	+ 5
100 Granduc	106	106	106	— 4
100 GL Paper	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
100 Gt W Life	$53	53	53	+ 1
25 Greyhnd	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
50 Guar Trst	460	460	460	—15
1400 Hambro C	171	165	165	— 7
1350 Hawker S	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
50 Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5390 H Bay Co	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
100 Huron Eri	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
2000 IAC	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
100 Indusmin	$7½	7½	7½	— ½
100 Inglis	$12	12	12	
1190 Inland Gas	$8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
218 Int Mogul	285	285	285	+ 5
14349 Intpr Pipe	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
525 Inv Grp A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
100 Jannock	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17725 Kaiser Re	$10¾	10¼	10½	— ¼
4000 Kaps Tran	200	193	193	— 2
950 Kerr A A	$11¼	11	11	— ¼
1600 Koffler A	350	350	50	
2617 Labatt A	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
325 Lab Min	$30½	30	30½	+ ½
1000 LOnt Cem	340	335	340	
1100 LL Lac	145	145	145	
125 Lob Co A	$5	5	5	
750 Lob Co B	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1125 Loeb M	275	275	275	
282 Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1475 MB Ltd	$19⅝	19	19⅝	
800 Madsen	48	48	48	
600 Matgmi A	$15	14½	14½	— ⅞
18130 Moore	$46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
300 Nat Trust	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3670 Noranda A	$32¼	31⅞	32	— ¼
152 Nor Elect	$26	26	26	
1100 Nowsco W	$10½	10½	10½	
150 OSF Ind	300	300	300	
3000 Orchan A	240	240	240	
167 Oshawa A	460	440	440	—15
300 Pamour A	460	460	460	— 5
2400 PanCan P	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
891 Patino N V	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
140 Petrofina	$19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
790 Pine Point	$30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
1000 Pitts C	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
200 Placer	$18¾	18¾	18¾	— ½
1700 Que Sturg	163	155	160	+ 5
500 Rayrock	71	71	71	— 4
3300 Reed Oslr A	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
100 Reichhold	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30315 Revnu Prp	71	70	70	— 1
8500 Rothman	$14	14	14	— ⅛
10597 Shell Can	$16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
1855 Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
250 Siebens	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
400 Sigma	$24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1⅛
5617 Simpsons	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1225 Simpson S	$10	9½	9½	— ⅛
630 Slater Stl	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
790 Southm A	$24½	24½	24½	— ¼
400 St Brodcst	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11471 Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
2810 Steep R	130	126	130	+ 4
800 Sundale O	$5½	5⅜	5½	
100 Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
902 Teck Cor A	365	365	365	+ 5
1500 Teck Cor B	315	315	315	
389 Teledyne	480	480	480	—10
42 Texaco	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
300 Thom N A	$12	12	12	
898 Tor Dm Bk	$41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
1720 Traders A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
1720 Trans Mt	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6046 TrCan PL	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
210 Un Carbid	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1374 UGas A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
210 Union Oil	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
300 U Keno	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3000 U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
1400 Upp Can	102	100	100	— 2
2350 Voyager P	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
1500 Weldwod	$19	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1450 Wstburne	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
14858 West Mine	285	265	285	+15
300 Weston	$17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ½
120 White Pas	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1600 Willroy	92	92	92	— 3
325 Woodwd A	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
800 Yk Bear	220	220	220	— 2
1000 Yukon C	90	90	90	— 1

Total sales 1,295,863 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2526 Algoma	$	30	29¾	30	
500 Asbestos	$	19	18¾	18¾	+ ½
6544 Bank Mont	$	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
100 Basic Res	$	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
713 Bombard		300	290	290	—10
474 Can Cement	$	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
300 Cdn Int Pw	$	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
150 Con Bath	$	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
500 Fncl Col		140	140	140	
750 Imasco	$	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
350 Molson A	$	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
900 Molson B	$	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1000 Mont Trust	$	11½	11	11	— ½
1575 Power Cp	$	8	8	8	— ⅛
447 Price Co	$	17	17	17	+ ⅛
8966 Royal Bank	$	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ¾
300 Roy TrustA	$	20	20	20	
2425 Steinberg A	$	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
200 Trizec	$	14½	14¼	14½	— ½
24500 Zellers		425	410	410	—40

Total sales 501,897 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.00	85.40	97.20	77.00
Brussels	120.75	131 14	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	137.81	138.82	143.00	110.56
London 30	342.40	344.20	365.20	146.00
London 500	152.14	152.57	156.14	64.49
Milan	75.90	76.08	108.86	75.90
Paris	130.40	129.80	138.70	89.70
Sydney	—	422.40	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	310.88	309.35	338.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4,294.97	4,213.81	4,564.62	3,537.84
Zurich	—	—	—	—

(n) new; (o) old.

Market Summary

Oct. 14, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	176,800	40¼	+ ⅞
Searle GD	154,100	16⅜	— ⅜
Southern Co	143,600	13⅝	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	138,900	23¾	— ⅛
Halliburtn	136,800	150⅝	—4⅝
Xero Cp	125,600	61⅜	+1
Nat Semich	114,800	46⅝	+1⅝
Westgh El	112,800	13⅝	+ ½
Unit Tech	106,300	56¼	+ ½
Citicorp	104,500	31	
Am Tel&Tel	99,900	47⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott	99,600	30⅜	— ½
Va ElPow	94,600	13	+ ⅛
Kauf Broad	89,200	6½	— ⅛
Gen Motors	88,100	53⅞	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume	14.44	19.96
Advances	622	780
Declines	708	579
Unchanged	482	487
Total issues	1812	1846
New 1975 highs	24	58
New 1975 lows	12	18

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	65,200	29	— ¼
Harland JH	50,500	18⅜	+⅛
Std Metals	41,200	3⅛	
Wyomg Ban	40,800	11⅛	
New Proc	37,300	10⅞	+ ⅜
Tenna Corp	31,700	3¼	+1
Syntx Corp	27,800	34⅜	+1
Putnm Son	22,000	18½	+ ¾
Mlgo Elect	21,900	17½	+ ½
Coachmn In	21,600	18⅜	+1¼

Appro total stock sales 1,520,000
Stock sales year ago 1,740,710

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
84.17	83.82	83.97	—0.16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	832.18	843.91	828.01	837.22	+ 1.97
20 Trn	166.38	168.18	165.44	166.38	— 0.90
15 Util	81.22	82.34	80.78	81.86	+ 0.35
65 Stk	254.46	257.84	253.13	255.70	+ 0.20

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.95	99.21	100.00	—0.09
15 Railroads	37.63	37.07	37.34	—0.03
60 Utilities	43.32	42.47	42.95	+0.11
500 Stocks	90.07	88.50	89.33	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.41	47.19	47.24	—0.04
Industrials	52.85	52.59	52.65	—0.06
Transportation	31.31	31.13	31.13	—0.10
Utilities	32.03	31.93	31.99	+0.10
Finance		45.58	45.45	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 14	183,873	419,496	3,961
Oct. 13	118,524	257,246	4,258
Oct. 10	134,908	317,915	5,834
Oct. 10	156,398	342,370	4,341
Oct. 9	148,785	323,307	4,410
Oct. 8	147,806	300,626	6,750

*These totals are included in the sales figures

FCE Quotations

Oct. 16, 1975		1975 Dec	1975 Mar	1976 Jun
DJIA	bid	830	830	830
837.22	offer	838	850	860
FTI	bid	334	335	340
342.4	offer	342	350	345
TKDJ	bid	4150	4200	4200
4234.97	offer	4225	4400	4500

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	32.20
Albert Heijn	92.70
Algembank	314
Amrobank	72.20
A'dam	134
Fokker	34.50
Heineken	144
H.V.A.	57.50
Holl-Am-H	66
Hoogovens	49.20
K.L.M.	49
Pakhoed	136.50
Philips new	22.90
Robeco	184.70
Rolinco	127.50
Royal Dutch	93.30
Unilever	101
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	174.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,580
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	908
Electrobel	5,980
GB-Inno-BM	1,700
Hoboken	3,415
Petrofina	4,820
Ph Gevaert	1,108
Soc Générale	2,550
Solvay	2,350
Un Minière	1,190

Düsseldorf

AEG	77.80
BASF	132.40
Bayer	110.50
Commerzbk	197.50
Cont Gummi	77.50
Daimler	320
Demag	180
DeutBank	318.80
DresdeBk	235.10
Hoechst	125.80
Gels Aktien	68
Hoesch	50.60
Karlsdt	448
Kaufhof	271
KHD	176
Lufthansa	52.50
Mannesmann	273.50
Metallgesell	225
Neckermann	99
Rheinstahl	67.20
RWE new	128.50
Schering	395
Siemens	270.50
Thyssen	85
Veba	95.70
Volkswagen	126.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.70
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.11
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.25
Bowater	1.71
Brit-Am Tob	3.13
Brit Oxyg	0.52
Brit Pet	5.75
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.60
Courtaulds	1.35
Dagganfont	9
DeBeer D	3.06
Decca Rec	2.20
Distillers	1.16
Dunlop	0.60
E Mustfine	2.18
GEC	1.26
FreeStGed	£23.25
Glaxo Gr	2.22
Gold Fields	3.43
GKN	1.98
Gt Un St	1.87
Guinness	1.26
Hawker-Sidd	3.08
Hudson Bay	£11 9/16
Imp Chem	2.90
Imps	0.73
Mar&Spen	1.06
MetalBox	2.49
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	2.56
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£26.00⅞
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	3.58
Thorn (A)	1.98
Tube Invest	2.70
Union Carb	4.15
Vickers	1.23
War L3½	£25 5/16
West Deep	£15.25
West Drief	£23.00⅞
West Hold	£27.50
West Min	1.64
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.39

Milan

Bastogi	1,122
Erba	1,785
Erolc Marelli	487
Fiat	1,030
Finsider	229
Generali	39,525
IFI	2,340
Italgas	492
Italsider	345
LaRinas	60.25
Montedis	488
Olivetti	1,050
Pirelli	718
Snia Visco	1,488
Terni	38.25

Paris

Air Liquide	359.90
Alimentaire	67.20
BSN	529
Carrefour	1,768
Cim Lafarge	182.90
Citroën	47.80
Cie Bancaire	509
CFP	130.50
CGE	301.40
CCF	189.50
Ferodo	371
Imétal	77
L'Oréal	890
Mach Bull	31.60
Michelin	1,310
Moët-Henn	543
Moulinex	286.50
Paribas	168.50
PUK	101
Penarroya	53.80
Perrier	102.80
Peugeot	287.80
Rh Poulenc	106
Saclior	66.80
St Gobain	129
Suez	248.90
Télémécan	835
Thomson	234.80
Usinor	65.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	890
Buehrle	1,175
B Boveri	1,385
Ciba-Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,575
Fischer	460
HofRocheN	8,700
Nestlé	2,960
Sandoz	3,850
Sté B Suisse	381
Sulzer	2,100
U.B. Suisse	2,875

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 15, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	142.00	142.75	+2.25
Zurich	142.00	142.75	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.49	147.92	+1.20

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
— International Bankers

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 15

(Continued on Page 10.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17⅞	9½	SingerCo .40		120	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
39	27⅜	Singr pf3.50		27	31	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
29⅜	10¼	SkaggCo .68	12	31	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
66⅛	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Skil Corp	152	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26	13⅞	Skyline 2.4	146	142	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	SmithAO .60	59	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	15⅝	SmithInt 3.4	19	78	28⅛	28	28	
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	87	53⅝	53	53	— ¼
13¾	7⅛	SmithTr 45.	9	31	10⅛	12⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
19½	16½	Smucker 8.0	9	24	19	18	18	— 1¼
12⅝	7¼	SolaBas 7.0	5	12	10¼	10½	10¾	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅜	Sonesta Int	1	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	5	SonyCp 0.4e	26	353	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	7	5	38	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
9	4⅛	SOS Con .34	5	1	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	9	154	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	23½	SCEG pf2.50		2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
16⅛	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Southdown	3	34	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
c16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	71	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
8½	5⅜	SoeatPS .5Ir	5	14	6	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21½	16⅜	SoCalE 1.68	5	142	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	8	1436	13⅞	10⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	23⅛	SolnGE 2.28	8	11	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
59⅛	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	316	49	48⅝	48⅝	—
34	28¼	SoNETl 28.4	9	13	30⅛	30⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
46½	41½	SoNE pf3.82		4	43	43	43	— ½
31⅝	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	12	89	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	81	52½	52	52	
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		8	53	53	53	
6⅛	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		14	5⅝	5½	5½	
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	38	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ½
29½	15⅜	Southld .40b	13	45	25	24½	24½	— ¼
8¼	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
19	12⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11½	9⅜	SwstPSv .90	9	256	10⅝	10¼	10½	
9⅜	5	Sparton .24e	4	5	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
34	27⅛	Sprry H pf 3		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	163	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅜	Sprague El		6	7	7	7	
10⅞	8⅜	Spring M .75	15	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	SquarD 1.10	13	47	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
41½	24⅜	Squibb .84	17	66	35⅜	34¾	35¼	+ ½
65	34⅝	StaleyM 1.60	7	21	57¾	57¼	57½	
23⅝	19⅜	StPoor 1.92a		31	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅛
37½	33	StBrnd nl 14	17	199	37¼	36	36⅝	— ⅜
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	26	21	41⅝	41¼	41½	— ½
33	22⅜	StdOilCal 2	6	705	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	425	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ¾
85⅛	44½	StOilOh 1. 6	21	257	73½	72½	73¼	+ 1
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	4	34	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
8⅝	6	StdPrud .66	14	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	Standex .56	5	1	10	10	10	
21¼	12⅜	StanWks .96	9	35	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅜
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	53	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
19¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	8	18	18	18	— ⅛
4⅛	1	StaMut Inv		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	9⅜	StaMS 1.78e		58	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
87	4	StaufCh 2.40	9	167	82	80¼	81¼	+ 1
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	10	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅜	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	357	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	2	SterlPre .11t	6	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	26	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .80	11	149	16¾	16⅜	16½	
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	5	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	105	21¾	20⅞	21	
72½	37⅝	StoneW 2.50	10	15	58½	57¼	57¾	— 1
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
20⅜	9⅜	StopShp 1.10	6	52	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅜	Storge Tech	8	128	14⅜	14	14	
21¼	12½	StorerBdg 1	8	15	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
11¼	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
42	19	StuWor 1.32	12	12	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	SubProGs 1	7	23	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7½	29	SunOil 1r	6	31	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ¼
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		75	33¾	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	11⅜	Sunbeam 1	12	111	18¼	18	18	— ¼
26½	12⅜	Sundstrd .80	5	25	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
40	29⅜	Sunds pf3.50		3	37⅛	35¼	37⅛	
16¼	9	SunshMg .36	17	35	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16	SupVal 1.10	9	29	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
249	152	SuprOil 1.80	12	11	187	185⅛	185⅛	— 2⅛
5⅜	3	SupmkG .20	30	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	4	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	SutroM .25p	19	12	4⅝	4	4	— ½
7⅜	4	Swank .48	6	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12½	Sybron .84	9	38	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	
T								
18½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	7	7	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		3	3	3	3	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	5	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		10	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	— ⅛
10	9½	TampEl .84	10	85	15⅝	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
50⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	13	482	48½	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	Tappan .20		14	5⅛	5	5	
8⅞	4⅛	Technicolr	6	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
14⅛	5	Technicon	10	36	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
43½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	13	138	42⅛	39½	39½	— 3½
5	2⅜	Telecor .25	6	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25¼	9⅛	Teledyn .32t	9	75	22⅝	22	22¼	—
62½	48⅜	Teledyn pf 6		4	61⅛	59⅞	59⅞	— 1
9⅛	1½	Teleprmpt		156	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—
3⅛	⅞	Telex Cp	13	59	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅜	Tennco 1.76	6	203	24½	24⅛	24⅜	—
3½	7-32	Tennco wt A		147	13-64	5-32	5-32	—1-16
100⅞	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	90	90	90	—
20⅜	12⅜	TesoroP .40	3	142	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1339	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40	28⅛	TexCom .90	11	107	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	25½	TexET 1.70	8	39	32⅞	31⅞	32	
28	25	TxET pf2.87		62	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
33⅛	2½	TexGst 1.28	7	42	29⅞	29½	29½	—
32	25	TxGs pf1.50		3	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+ 1⅛
36⅜	23⅝	Texgulf 1.20	6	28	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Texasind 1b	9	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
119⅜	61	TexInst 1	37	215	104⅜	102¼	103⅜	+ ½
10¾	6¼	Texas Intl	5	50	7½	7¼	7½	
21½	12¾	TexOGs .01b	7	320	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	16	12	18	17¼	17⅝	—
25¼	16¼	TexUt 1.24	10	247	21	20¼	20¼	—
8½	2⅝	Texfi Ind		3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26	12⅜	Textron 1.10	8	42	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
29½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		6	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
17½	9⅜	Thiokol .70	5	57	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	20	19	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
11	5	Thomln .40b	18	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
8⅜	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ThrifDg .40	12	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	17	187	12	11⅞	11½	+ ⅛
42⅝	30⅛	TidwatM .70	7	5	4½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
16⅜	7¼	Tigerint .40	13	75	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
61	24⅜	TimeInc 2	12	44	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	
19⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	28	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
40	24⅜	Timkn 2.20a	6	5	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	4⅛	Todd Shipyd		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅜	TolEdis 2.12	7	41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	10	21	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	TootRol .40b	10	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	87	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	+ 1
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	12	13	27	26½	26½	— ½
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		79	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅛	TWA pf 2		4	11	10⅞	11	
13⅝	7¼	TranWF .16	7	3	10½	10½	10½	
10¼	6	Transam .62	11	134	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
21⅝	17½	Trainc 1.84e		40	21¼	21	21	— ½
9⅛	7⅜	Transco .80	10	73	8⅜	8	8	—
8¼	5⅜	Transcn .45	8	20	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅜	Tranwy 1.40	6	24	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
28½	19⅛	Travlra 1.08	13	398	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
36½	27	Travelr pf2		6	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		84	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .56e		98	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
16	10⅛	Triaind .50a	3	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
4	9½	Trinityind 1	6	257	33⅜	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
26	13⅜	Tropican .20	18	95	24⅜	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	62	24	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
82¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		9	56⅛	55⅞	56¼	+ ¼
66	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		8	60½	60	60	— ½
12⅛	7⅞	TucsonG .96	7	219	11¼	11	11⅛	
15½	5⅜	TwenCen .40	7	93	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	TylerCp .60	4	25	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ¼
U								
27⅛	13⅝	UAL In .60a	12	372	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
25⅜	13⅝	UAL pf.40		2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— 1
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z200	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
12⅝	6½	UMC Ind 1	7	47	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		44	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	7½	Unarco .50	3	1	8	8	8	
10⅞	6⅛	UnBanc .84b	9	29	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
75⅛	37¼	UnCamp 2	12	139	69⅞	68½	69⅞	+ 1⅛
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	273	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞		UnCom 1. 3	7	107	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Union Corp	9	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z60	42	42	42	— 1
26⅜	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		51	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Un Fidelity	15	52	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	68	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		52	59	58⅛	58½	— ⅜
83¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	19	68	73⅛	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UnPac pf.47		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Uniona Inc		2	2	2	2	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	8	111	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
81⅜	66½	Uniryal pf8		z160	74	74	74	+ 1
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		30	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		76	7⅛	7	7	
8⅝	4⅛	U FinCal .20	5	26	6⅝	6½	6½	
12⅜	6⅛	UnGasP .72	9	201	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	15	70	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	25	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .40	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Unitinn .10		16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
12⅛	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅜	UnitMM .80		299	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
20	8	Un Nuclr	48	152	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	5	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
36⅜	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	23	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅜	USGyps 1.60	15	51	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	USGy pf1.80		3	21	21	21	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	US Home		75	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		105	4⅛	4	4⅛	
14	6⅛	USLeasg .28	6	32	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	US RltyInv		12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14	7⅜	US Shoe .95	7	111	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
71⅞	38⅜	US Stl 2.80	5	424	65	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
22	13⅜	USTobac .90	11	14	19⅞	19½	19½	—
62⅛	31½	Unit Tech 2	8	1063	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
140⅛	86⅜	UnTech pf8		191	129	127	129	+ 2
16	12⅛	Unitel 1.12	9	151	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
2	7-16	UnlTel wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	9	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
31	16⅜	Univar 1.40	4	39	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
41⅛	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	4	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
18	11⅛	UOP .90	7	62	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	229	38⅞	37⅝	38	— ¼
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	151	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
10⅜	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12	USM stp1.20	4	865	17½	16½	17⅛	— 2⅝
27⅛	19⅛	USM pf2.10		3	22½	22	22½	— 2¼
16⅜	14½	USM pf1.50		z40	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
74⅞	30½	Utahint 1a	14	281	52	50⅞	51⅞	+1⅛
28⅜	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	67	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	24⅜	UtPL pf2.80		25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
26	17	UV Ind. 1b	3	57	19⅜	18	19¼	+ 1½
V								
23½	13⅛	Vail In 3.40e	5	19	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ½
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	93	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅛	Veeder 1.72	6	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
5⅜	4	Vendo Co		13	4	4	4	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		38	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
37½	21½	Vetco Offsh	12	140	30⅜	30	30⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	10⅞	VF Corp 1	8	42	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
10	2⅝	Viacom Inr	11	12	8⅜	8½	8½	
7⅛	3⅝	VictCom .10		14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	945	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z200	80	80	80	+ 1
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z60	72	72	72	+ ¼
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z850	64⅛	63¾	64⅛	+ ⅛
53	41	VaEP pf5		z20	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
43	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z80	41½	41½	41½	+ 1½
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z60	38	38	38	+ 1
27¼	25½	VaEP pf2.90		23	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—
7⅝	3⅛	Vornado Inc	20	22	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
15⅝	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	6	21	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	2	32½	32½	32½	
W								
25½	12¼	Wachove .76	8	42	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
53	27⅜	Wach pf2.20		10	37	36⅜	37	
4⅞	2⅛	WachRl .04p		21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	9	68	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
44	27⅜	WlkrA 1.40a	9	2	28	28	28	
25½	14⅜	WallBus .55	8	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
14⅝	11⅛	WalMart .06	29	134	15	14⅝	15	+
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	94	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—
11⅞	4⅞	Ward Foods	21	9	9⅛	9	9	+
11⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .80	19	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
8½	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	6	3	6⅝	6½	6½	—
22⅜	8⅛	WrnCom .50	8	368	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+
44½	17	WmC pf1.25		3	41	40⅜	41	+
38½	25	WarnerL .92	10	227	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+
22⅛	13⅜	Warn S 1.20	7	9	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+
20⅛	12	WashGs 1.88	5	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+
13½	9⅛	WashNat .80	6	26	11½	11⅜	11½	+
29⅜	23⅜	WasN pf2.50		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
15⅝	10⅜	WashStl 1a	4	9	13	12⅞	13	
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	22	19	18⅝	18⅝	
11⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	8	67	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
38⅜	11¼	WatkinJ .20	16	16	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	—
5	3	WayGos .40		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
7⅜	3⅛	Wean Unit	4	1	5	5	5	
16¼	10⅝	Wes pf1.80k		2	14	14	14	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	21	4	3⅝	4	
9	6⅛	WeiMcL .60	9	71	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	9	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+
26½	12⅜	WellFgo .96	6	36	15⅝	15	15	—
8⅛	3⅛	WellFM .10p		13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
52	46	WlPP pf4.50		z40	47⅛	47½	47⅛	—
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	8	46	34½	33½	34	—
9⅛	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	9	76	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
27⅛	15⅞	WnBoc 1.40	5	106	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	—
19	7⅜	WnNoA .05r	6	371	15	14⅝	14⅝	+
8⅜	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	9	106	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+
14⅜	8⅜	WnPubih .80	5	6	11½	11¼	11¼	+
15⅛	9⅜	WUnion 1.40	48	66	13⅛	13	13⅛	+
20	9⅜	WestgEl .97	33	1128	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+
31½	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	6	42	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	—
43⅜	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	629	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	—
23⅛	10⅞	WhelFry .40	12	59	19⅛	18⅝	19	
68	61	WhelLE 5.75		z40	61½	61½	61½	+
31⅞	16⅛	WhelP 1.05p	1	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
60	51	WhelPR pf6		z20	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—
29⅜	15⅝	Whirlpool .80	21	43	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—
23⅜	8⅜	WhitCn .80a	6	36	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	—
35½	29	WhitC pfC3		2	35	35	35	
12½	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	8	36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—
4⅛	1⅜	Whittaker	12	35	3	3	3	
15	7⅞	WickesCp 1	38	51	9⅛	9	9	
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
37⅜	25¼	WilmsCo .60	5	714	29⅜	28⅞	29	—
54	29⅜	WilmsCo wt		29	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—
41	27⅜	WinnDx 1.44	14	25	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	+
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		27	4	3⅞	4	
28½	22¼	WiscEl 1.92	10	36	27	26½	27	+
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z100	83	83	83	
19⅜	16½	WisGas 1.70	7	61	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
16¼	14⅜	WiscPS 1.38	9	19	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	29	18⅜	18⅛	18½	+
3⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¾	6⅝	Womelco .60	7	47	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+
18⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	323	18	17⅛	18	+
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		13	28¼	28	28	—
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	7	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+
65	14⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	13	61¼	60⅝	61	+
6	3⅜	Wurlitzer		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	
4⅝	1⅜	Wyly Corp		21	3⅛	3	3	
X								
87⅜	50¼	XeroxCo 1	20	1256	62⅛	60¼	61⅞	+ 1
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—
Y								
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	9	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
Z								
20⅞	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	8	16	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ 1
16⅛	13	Zapata .30b	3	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—
6⅞	2⅛	Zayre Corp		35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
28⅜	10	ZenithRad 1	50	220	23	22⅝	22⅝	—
12⅜	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	33	10	9⅝	9⅝	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unch.	*1-16½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*93½	*64
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½in. yd.	.34	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	190
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton	213.83	177.52
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	58-60	114-115
Lead, spot, lb	2.0	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	79⅝-81
Tin (Straits), lb.	331½	3.60
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	38½-4	38-40
Silver N.Y. oz	4.33.5	4.66
Gold N.Y. oz	143.0	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	782.0	860.2

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 15, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	13.60	13.77	13.51	13.74	13.62
May	13.55	13.70	13.43	13.70	13.62
Jul	13.55	13.70	13.44	13.70	13.60
Sep	13.50	13.65	13.38	N13.64	13.52
Oct	13.45	13.65	13.35	13.65	13.38
Mar	13.26	13.60	13.20	13.60	13.35
Sales: 3,796.					
WOOL No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	59.00	61.10	58.75	60.50	59.34
Mar	54.75	56.90	54.65	56.50	55.10
May	52.68	54.65	52.59	54.30	52.80
Jul	53.00	53.40	52.80	52.80	51.70
Sep	52.1½	52.25	51.90	51.90	50.87
Dec	51.15	51.30	51.15	51.15	50.10
Sales 1,257.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Oct	54.00	54.00	53.80	53.80	53.60
Nov	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	53.80
Dec	54.00	54.80	53.90	54.50	54.30
Jan	54.50	55.48	54.50	55.10	54.90
Mar	55.80	56.60	55.70	56.30	56.00
May	57.10	57.70	57.00	57.50	57.30
Jul	58.30	58.90	58.20	58.70	58.50
Sep	59.40	60.10	59.40	59.90	59.70
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	6.31	6.45	6.31	6.31	6.81
Mar	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.95
May	15.98	15.98	15.98	15.98	16.48
Sales: 1,487.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	422.50	423.00	422.50	423.00	433.30
Dec	438.80	439.50	425.00	427.50	434.80
Jan	443.50	443.50	429.50	431.20	441.50
Mar	450.50	451.00	436.00	439.00	449.50
May	459.00	459.00	445.00	446.80	457.50
Jul	467.20	467.20	452.50	454.30	465.30
Sep	474.50	475.00	460.30	461.80	473.10
Dec	486.00	487.00	471.80	473.20	484.70
Jan	490.00	490.00	479.60	477.10	488.70
Sales: Estimated 11,999.					

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	62.00	62.35	61.75	62.05	B62.30
Jan	64.00	64.05	63.30	63.65	64.05
Mar	65.10	65.10	64.40	B65.00	65.25
May	66.00	66.00	65.50	B65.95	B66.40
Jul	66.80	66.90	66.65	B67.10	B67.60
Sales: 6.7.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.00	52.35	51.20	52.05	A52.14
Mar	53.55	53.79	52.60	53.60	A53.37
May	54.10	54.55	53.40	54.55	A53.60
Jul	54.65	54.90	53.90	54.90	A54.10
Oct	54.65	55.00	54.06	B55.08	B54.22
Dec	54.60	55.05	54.00	55.05	54.11
Mar				B55.25	B54.25
Sales 4,450.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Oct	143.30	143.30	143.30	142.00S	142.20
Dec	144.30	144.50	142.50	142.90S	142.90
Feb	146.20	146.70	144.70	145.10S	145.10
Apr	149.00	149.00	147.00	147.30S	147.30
Jun	149.50	149.50	149.50	149.50S	149.50
Aug	152.10	152.10	152.10	151.80S	151.80
Dec	157.50	157.50	156.20	156.20S	156.20
Feb	159.60	159.80	159.60	158.40S	158.40

Sales: Estimated 1,133.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	436.00	436.00	420.50	422.50	432.50
Nov	—	—	—	425.00	434.50
Dec	439.00	440.50	425.00	426.00	438.00
Feb	449.00	449.00	432.50	434.00	445.50
Apr	457.00	457.00	439.50	441.50	453.00
Jun	463.50	463.50	448.00	450.00	461.50
Aug	471.20	471.20	456.50	457.50	469.00
Oct	479.20	479.20	464.50	465.00	477.00
Dec	487.00	487.00	472.00	473.00	485.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	46.60	47.10	46.25	46.50	46.80
Dec	43.00	43.32	41.98	42.20	43.25
Feb	40.90	41.30	39.85	a39.85	41.40
Apr	40.40	41.05	39.67	a39.67	41.10
Jun	41.75	42.30	41.10	41.10	42.30
Aug	42.15	42.15	41.25	41.40	42.20

Sales: Oct 1118; Dec 6723; Feb 3648; April 798; June 600; Aug 115.
Open interest: Oct 2430; Dec 12043; Feb 11,021; April 2931; June 2630; Aug 922.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	58.60	59.50	58.10	a58.10	59.60
Dec	56.02	56.90	56.02	56.02	a57.52
Feb	53.10	54.50	52.72	52.72	a54.22
Apr	49.10	50.45	48.60	48.60	a50.10
Jun	48.25	49.60	47.07	47.07	48.65
Jul	48.15	49.00	46.87	46.87	48.35
Aug	46.10	46.75	44.72	44.72	46.20
Oct	43.30	44.20	42.30	a42.30	b43.80

Sales: Oct 474; Dec 1694; Feb 2022; April 472; June 356; July 126; Aug 44; Oct 18.
Open interest: Oct 1203; Dec 8616; Feb 7213; April 2505; June 1885; July 1214; Aug 251; Oct 79.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	4.13	4.14	4.02	4.04	4.12½
Mar	4.26	4.28½	4.17	4.18	4.27
May	4.30	4.32	4.20½	4.22	4.32½
Jul	4.28	4.28	4.16¾	4.20	4.28½
Sep	4.30½	4.30½	4.24	4.26	4.34½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.96	2.96¾	2.92	2.93	2.96½
Mar	3.03½	3.04	2.99½	3.00	3.03¼
May	3.06½	3.07¼	3.03	3.04½	3.06¼
Jul	3.06½	3.08½	3.04¾	3.05½	3.07
Sep	2.95	2.97	2.94	2.94	2.98
Dec	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.84
Mar				2.86	2.89
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.28	5.38½	5.26	5.28	5.30
Jan	5.48	5.50	5.37	5.38	5.43½
Mar	5.56½	5.60	5.48	5.48½	5.53½
May	5.67	5.68	5.55½	5.58	5.61½
Jul	5.69	5.72½	5.61½	5.62	5.67
Aug	5.68½	5.72	5.61	5.61½	5.67½
Sep	5.61	5.66	5.56	5.62	5.60
Nov	5.61	5.65	5.58	5.62	5.56
Jan				5.67	5.61
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	21.15	21.25	20.75	20.95	21.70
Dec	21.20	21.20	20.65	20.80	21.05
Jan	21.15	21.20	20.75	20.90	21.10
Mar	21.15	21.25	20.80	20.90	21.10
May	21.10	21.20	20.85	20.95	21.15
Jul	21.15	21.15	20.80	21.00	21.10
Aug	21.15	21.15	20.85	21.05	21.15
Sep	21.05	21.15	20.90	20.95	21.10
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	137.00	138.00	135.30	136.50	136.00
Dec	138.00	139.00	135.50	136.20	137.50
Jan	139.50	141.00	137.50	138.00	139.00
Mar	142.90	143.90	140.70	141.00	142.50
May	143.50	144.00	141.50	141.50	142.50
Jul	146.00	146.50	144.50	144.50	145.00
Aug	148.00	148.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
Sep	146.00	146.00	145.00	146.00	145.00

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)				
Oct	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.90
Nov	54.95	55.20	54.80	54.15
Dec	59.60	60.20	58.55	58.55
Jan	56.95	57.00	55.75	56.20
Feb	52.90	52.90	52.00	52.80
Mar	—	—	—	n52.80

Sales: Oct 33; Nov 92; Dec 337; Jan ... Feb 4; March 0.
Open Interest: Oct 85; Nov 978; ... 1657; Jan 467; Feb 96; March 60.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)				
Feb	93.75	93.75	93.75	93.75
Mar	90.90	91.25	90.90	90.90
May	85.50	86.10	84.20	84.20
Jul	82.50	82.95	80.55	80.80
Aug	79.25	79.40	76.95	77.20

Sales: Feb 90; March 195; May ... July 1190; Aug 316.
Open Interest: Feb 4771; March ... May 2599; July 2231; Aug 1118.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)				
Dec	143.30	144.70	142.40	143.00
Mar	146.90	147.70	145.60	145.80
Jun	150.50	150.80	148.90	149.00
Sep	152.90	154.20	152.80	153.00
Dec	157.60	159.00	156.80	157.20
Mar	—	—	—	159.40
Jun	142.60	142.60	142.60	142.60

Sales: Dec 1671; Mar 205; Jun ... Sep 2; Dec 2; Mar 0; Jun ...

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 15, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	239
Canon	225
Dai Nip. Print.	473
Fuji Bank	313
Fuji Photo	*370
Hitachi	155
Honda Motor	565
C. Itoh	375
Japan Air Lines	1,410
Kansai El Pwr.	650
Kao Soap	537
Kirin Brewery	300
Komatsu	398
Kubota	318
Matsu Ind.	500
Matsu E. Wks.	
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	
Mitsubi Corp.	
Mitsui Co.	
Mitsukoshi	
Nippon Elec.	
Sharp	
Shiseido	
Sony Corp.	
Sumitomo Bank	
Taisho Marine	
Takeda	
Teijin	
Tokio Marine	
Toray	
Toyota	

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Dec	164.50	160	161.50-161.70	164.25-164.50
Mar	169	163.50	160.25-160.70	163.30-163.40
May	163	158.50	159.50-159.75	162.75-162.80
Aug	161.50	157.50	158.25-158.50	161.30-161.50
Oct	158	157.50	158 -158.25	160.75-161
Dec	157.50	157	157 -157.75	159.50-160.50
Mar	157	156.50	156.50-167.25	159.50-160.50
Lots: 2,484.				
COCOA				
Dec	680	653	676 -677	654 -655
Mar	636	615	631.50-632	616 -617
May	616	595	611 -613	596 -597
Jul	601	591	607 -604	588 -590
Sep	598	586	596.50-598	584 -586
Dec	590	580	583 -592	580 -583
Mar	580		585 -590	577 -588
Lots: 306				
COFFEE				
Nov	740	737.50	736 -739	736.50-739
Jan	736	730.50	730.50-731.50	732.50-733
Mar	737	731	731 -731.50	733.50-734.50
May	738.50	732	732 -732.50	735.50-736.50
Jul	741	735	734 -735	739 -739.50
Sep	746	737	737 -738	742.50-744
Nov	741	740	739 -741	746.50-748
Lots: 1,044.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	569.50- 570	571.50- 572
3 months	591.50- 592.50	593.50- 594.50
Cathodes: spot	556.50- 557	559 - 561
3 months	578 578.50	580 - 582
Tin: spot	3,115 -3,120	3,118 -3,122
3 months	3,127 -3,130	3,125 -3,128
Lead: spot	169.25- 169.50	169.50- 170
3 months	177.25- 177.50	177.25- 177.75
Zinc: spot	344.50- 345.50	344 - 345
3 months	354.75- 355	354.50- 355
Silver: spot	209.80- 210	208 - 208.30
3 months	214.70- 216.80	214.60- 214.70

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	605	583	604½-605	+15½
Mar	577	557	576 -565	+ 7
May	553	552	555 -565	+ 7
Jul		560	555 -563	+15
Sep		560	555 -561	+15
Dec	—	—	545 -556	+ 7

Lots: 500.

Currency Rates

October 15, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6595	5.4650	102.99*	60.275*	39.14y	——	6.8210*	99.50*	44.14*
Brussels (c)	38.87	80.075	15.09	8.83	5.734*	14.655	——	14.66	6.4725
Frankfurt	2.5890	5.3231	——	58.29*	3.775x	97.08*	6.625*	96.85*	42.85*
London (z)	2.0517s	——	5.2905	9.0430	1,391.5	5.4465	79.90	5.4815	12.3960
Milan	679.15	1396.00	262.64	153.88	——	255.46	17.4420	254.02	112.60
Paris	4.3875	9.06875	171.0*	——	6.4990x	166.0*	11.3425*	165.300*	73.100*
Zurich	2.664	5.4735	103.46*	60.5*	0.3919*	100.32*	6.86*	——	44.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0325; Escudo: 26.785; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.265; Schilling: 18.365; Sw. krona: 4.3900; Yen: 302.75. Belgian financial franc: 40.20; Canada $0.97015; Hong Kong $5.0465.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—24

Albertsons, Aleandrs, Amstar Cp, Amstar pf A, Anch Hock, Ander Clayt, BankerTr pf, Brckwy Gls, CenII PSvc, Daytn Hud, Firestone, Fla Gas, Inland Cont, Int Holding, JoyMfg wi, NoNatGas, Otis El, Owens, Owll, Skelly, Sound, Super Val, US Shoe, Wal Mart

NEW LOWS—12

Beker Ind, ChaseMTr, ColuSoOh pf, duPnt 3.50pf, EastGas F, Esmark, IllPw 4.26pf, JerCeP 11pf, NorCen, NVF Co, Pittston, Tenec

U.K. Envoys Told To Limit Parties

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—British diplomatic missions abroad have been ordered to ... the guest lists and refreshments at future receptions for the Queen's birthday.

David Ennals, minister of state in the Foreign Office, outlining the economy measure in Parliament yesterday and said it should save £80,000 ($164,000) annually.

Missions were instructed to invite a strictly limited number to simple lunch time receptions in place of the bigger cocktail parties usually given. Most are held in June, although the Queen's actual birthday is April 21.

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American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 15

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4¾	AAR Cp .20	26	7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
	⅞	Acme Prec	12	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	1¾	Action .05e	8	44	4½	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
	¾	Adam Russl	8	2	2	2	2	
	7-16	ADM Indust		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	6	AdobeO .10e	12	37	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
	2	A&EPlast P	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	½	Aegis Corp.	5	29	1⅛	1	1	
	2½	AeroFlo .15e	9	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	¼
	1¼	AffilCap .08t		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	2	After Stx .10	4	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	1	AIC Photo		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
	1½	Aiken Ind	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	3½	AirpxEl .10e	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	5	90	5⅝	5¼	5½+	⅛
	5⅞	Alcolc .12e	6	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
	3¾	Allea Cp wt		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1⅛	Allied Art		33	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
	9-16	Altec Corp		31	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
	6½	AlterFds .50	7	4	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z280	43	42½	42½—	½
	3⅝	AMAX wt		21	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	1⅜	AHessLL wt		80	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	3¼	Am Agronc	12	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	¼
	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
	7	AmBusP .26	8	5	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
5¼	2½	Am Fletch		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
7⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	30	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	3	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	36	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
3	1⅞	AmMot Inns		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
41½	27½	AmPetrof 2	6	2	28½	28	28 —	½
6⅝	2⅜	A Precs .25e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1½	Am Rlty Tr		5	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	1-16	AmRltyT wt		101	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		13	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2	A SafEq .13t	17	25	3⅜	3	3⅜+	⅜
	10½	AmSci Eng	12	53	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	A Tecin .09p		2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	7⅝	AmUtilS .72		2	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
	4⅜	AMIC Cp	7	40	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12a	7	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3¼	4¼	Anixter .16	3	42	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
6	1½	Anken .03e	7	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30r	4	52	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+	½
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	8	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
24½	12¾	Aquit Ca .30	16	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
8¼	4⅜	Ariz CL .10e		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		2	5	5	5 +	⅛
17⅞	6⅛	ArminCp .72	4	25	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜—	⅜
5¼	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3½+	¼
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¼	4⅜	Arwood .30a	3	2	6	6	6	
12	6⅜	Asamera .25	6	44	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	5⅜	AshOC 1.20a	9	3	9	9	9	
1¼	5-16	Askin Svc	2	1	1	1	1 +1-16	
8¼	4⅜	Aspro .40b	4	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
4½	2⅞	Atalnta .85p	21	1	4	4	4	
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	40	1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
2⅜	⅝	ATI Inc	2	9	1	1	1	
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		29	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5½	4½	Atlas CM B	10	31	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		34	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
12¾	12¾	Augatinc .15	14	2	15	15	15 +	⅛
19⅜	10⅛	Austral Oil	12	10	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
8	4⅛	Auto Train	19	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg		7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat Rad		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	AutmSvc .20	9	2	8	8	8	
18½	12¼	AVC Cp .18h	4	13	13½	13½	13½	
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		15	2	2	2	
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	5	21	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	½

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	15	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	8	15	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6	4	BaldwS .44e		2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		24	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .06	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¾	4	Barnwel Ind		2	9½	9½	9½—	¼
5¼	3⅝	Barry R .24t	5	18	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
7½	4⅜	BarryWr .40	6	3	6	6	6	
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	25	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	1	Barwick ET		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
2¾	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	7	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	7	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Berg Ent		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	2⅛	Berg Bruns	11	3	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
2¼	1⅛	BernzOmat		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	3⅛	Bertea .16b	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5½	2⅞	BethCp .10e	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		166	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	9	7	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
10⅝	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	8	8½	8⅜	8½—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	Blessings		25	5⅜	5	5¼+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅝	3	Bodin Ap .40	6	9	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Bowne .20	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	23	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRa .10a	7	58	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
18⅜	6½	BradfdC .20	18	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Branch .05e	30	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	BranltAr wt		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10	BraunEn .52	7	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	3	63	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
7⅜	4 1-16	BATob r.21e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3⅛	11-16	BroDaff Ind	7	14	2	2	2	
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	1	8	8	8	
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	BrnF A .52b	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	8⅛	BrnF B .52b	7	17	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅜
5⅝	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2⅛	¾	BRT Rl .30e		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Buehler Cp	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Buildex .32	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Bundy 1.08	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
14⅜	5⅝	BurnsInt .40	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	58	19	18¼	18¼+	¼

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Cagles In A		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14	6⅛	Caldor .15b	8	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		25	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	8	40	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
4 9-16	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	8	51	4	3 13-16	4 +	⅛
20⅜	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
3 15-16	1⅝	CdnExp GO	12	8	3	2⅞	3	
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	40	5	5	5 +1-16	
7⅛	4	CdnHydr .25	20	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14½	11	CdnPA 1.50	5	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6	3 13-16	Cdn MerrOl	23	2	5	5	5	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	3	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
1⅛	½	Canvert Int		3	½	½	½	
2⅝	⅝	Capehart Cp		38	15-16	⅞	13-16+1-16	
23⅞	16	Carbon Ind	5	104	18⅞	18¼	18⅞—	⅜
6⅞	2⅜	Caressa .24	6	26	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
85	57	Carnet 1.20b	16	64	76⅛	75	75 —	1½
15⅛	8⅝	CaroPlpl 1	6	2	12	12	12	
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z20	51¼	51¼	51¼+	¾
3⅝	1⅝	Carrols Dev		13	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Castle AM 1	3	3	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Castleton In	16	12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
8	2⅝	Castiwd Int	6	13	6½	6	6 —	⅜
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	10	37	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
48½	40	CenPL pf 4		z50	43	42½	42½—	1½
4⅝	3¼	CentSec .36e		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Century Pac	16	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Canvill Com		2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
2⅝	1	Celec Corp	9	15	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		118	3	2⅞	3	
6¼	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	22	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	6	4	3⅞	4	
3⅝	1⅝	Chem Exp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	6¾	Chieftn Dev	114	5	8	8	8	
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	10	4	10⅛	10	10 —	⅜
2⅜	11-16	Christian Co	27	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
½	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16—1-16	
5¼	2½	Cinema Fiv	10	5	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	23	5⅝	5⅛	5½—	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	6	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
7½	4⅛	CityGsFl .60	5	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
10⅛	4	Clark Gr .30	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	6	11	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
7	1½	CMI Inv wt		2	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
17⅞	3	Coachm .10e	19	218	19	17½	18⅝+	1⅛
7	4⅛	CoftMat .20r	11	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Cohu In .13r	36	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .44	23	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
5⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		20	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
1⅞	¼	ColwMtg wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	12	38	17⅝	16⅞	17¼—	⅜
16⅝	7¼	ComlMtl .60	4	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Comdor BM		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
10	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	6	2	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
19½	14⅝	CompPS 1.62	7	2	17	17	17	
7⅝	3½	Compo Ind		18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Conchem .40	26	2	6	6	6	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	26	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2⅜	Connlly Con	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7½	Conrock .60	5	1	8	8	8 —	¼
1⅝	1	Conroy Inc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	51	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	14	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Consyne Cp	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Cont Mater		5	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
1	½	Cont Tel wt		30	⅝	½	½—1-16	
21⅜	10	Cook Ind .40	4	13	20	20	20	
13⅛	10⅛	CookPnt V 1	7	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Cooper Jar		52	4⅜	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Cordon Intl		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅝	10	Core Labs	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
24	14⅛	CorrBlk 1.05	9	10	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Coit Corp	4	6	2	2	2	
17¼	7⅛	CoxCbl Com	19	31	12⅛	12	12—	¼
7⅛	2	Craig Corp	6	101	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
5⅜	2½	CramrE .11t	10	7	4	4	4	
13⅝	10⅛	Crompton		5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
36⅜	19⅝	Cross AT .84	12	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
20¼	14½	CwnCPt .60r	9	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
6½	3¾	Crown In .20	5	18	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CruicR .55e	8	19	6	5⅞	6	
15⅝	8¼	CrystlO .40a	4	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6½	CSE Cp .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Curtis Math	10	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅝	Damon Cre		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	2	Damson O.	21	23	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
37⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	5	33	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
43	27⅜	Data Dcumt	5	4	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
6½	½	Datapr cd	4	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DayMlp .10a		3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
⅞	¼	DCL Inc		10	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCC An		1	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16	
8⅝	5⅛	Del'n Fd .5	7	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
14⅝	6	DTalEr .3r	5	63	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19⅝	14¼	D epslt .44	4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1	Designcr Jw		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		94	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
29⅜	17⅜	DiamM Dri	4	11	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	Diebold VC		31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	8	9	7	6⅝	7	
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		10	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
16⅝	14⅝	Diversey n	13	87	15⅛	14⅝	15	
11⅛	5⅝	Dixilyn .6e	5	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
33⅝	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	193	30⅝	30	30 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	DomeyS .30	4	3	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅛	4½	Driver Har		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅞	½	Dunlop .06e	5	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+1-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPo .60	3	3	15⅝	15½	15½—	¼
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25t	8	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DynAmer	7	104	4⅝	4	4	
9½	2⅛	Dynell .14	29	19	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	⅜	Eagle Cloth	25	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10	3⅝	EriSchab .36	14	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
16⅛	8⅝	EarthRes 1	6	73	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
28½	18⅞	EasonO .40	13	53	27⅝	23⅝	27⅝+	4⅝
20⅞	14½	Esm C .60	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	Eckmar Cr	112	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	3½	Ecodyn	10	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
23⅞	16⅝	Egolton .50r	3	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Edo Corp	8	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	EnrnhPr .30	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	Elcor Chm	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	El Hosa .40	7	9	5	5	5	
3⅛	1⅝	ElAbdD .41	6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2¼	[illegible]	Elect [illegible]	12	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
14	7	ELT .10e	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Ero Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	2⅝	Espey Mfg	42	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅛	2⅝	Essex .20	7	16	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
18⅛	4⅜	EvanAr .10r	8	10	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅝

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	5	18	4⅝	4	4 —	⅝
15⅞	4⅞	FabrlCtr .32	9	19	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
48⅞	15⅛	FrtcInst .40	5	42	40⅛	39½	39½—	⅝
5⅛	1⅛	Fam Dol St.	41	2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
3⅝	⅝	Fash [illegible]		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4	FayDrg .06e	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12	9⅝	FedRltm 1	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		78	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22½	16⅛	FedMart .60	5	2	18½	18½	18½—	⅜
10⅝	8½	Felmnt 12e	14	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	3	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	FideicG .76p		62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cr Ar		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Filmways	7	71	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	FinGen .36b	14	12	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7	4⅝	FinGnA .36b		2	6	6	6	
4⅝	2	FstDenv MI		7	2	2	2	
9⅝	5	FstSL-B .12		5	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
7⅝	3⅝	Fstmark .24		6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Fischr .48t	7	26	9⅝	9	9	
12⅞	12⅝	FitchbG .38	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Flagglnd .12		6	2	2	2 +	⅛
7	4⅝	Flavorland	11	6	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
1½	⅝	Flock In		18	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
14⅛	8¼	Flowers .32	5	3	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
26⅛	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	9	20¼	20	20	
25	11⅞	Fly Dia Oil	8	98	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
79½	57½	FordCan .5e	5	z100	78½	78½	78½+	1
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	5	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
34	20	Fresnillo 1b	6	14	20¼	20	20 —	½
6	3⅝	Friedm .18a	3	2	4	4	4	
4⅝	1½	Frier Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	30	26	10⅞	10½	10⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4	Frischs .30b	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4⅝	Gabriel .30	4	5	5½	5⅛	5½	
7⅛	1⅛	Galaxy Cat		3	4½	4⅝	4½	
9⅝	5	Garan .30a	6	10	7	6⅞	7	
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	250	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5	2⅝	Garlna .07p		7	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Stat		1	2	2	2	
39⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .44	8	25	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
1⅞	13-16	Gen Buildrs		7	1	1	1 +	⅛
20½	15⅝	Gen Ed Svc	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	G Empl .22t		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	4	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Rearch	12	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Generics	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	18	15	14⅞	15 +	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	26	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	GIT Rlt .44p	4	4	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34½	19½	Glatfelter 2	3	12	26⅛	25⅞	26 +	¼
5⅛	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	43	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
10⅝	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	16	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3½	Globeind .40	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	29	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	75	39	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		29	1	1	1	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .10b		1	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		31	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅝	GouldInc wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GrandA .10e	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2⅝	GTAm Ind	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	28	191	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
30⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	13	43	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝+	⅝
3⅝	2⅛	GtLakR .15r	13	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	GreetHy .12	4	3	5⅝	5	5 —	⅝
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .48		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	187	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		5	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	8	4	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
2	½	Gruen Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅞	GTI Corp		10	1	1	1 +1-16	
6¼	4⅛	GuardCh .40	25	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
6⅛	2	Guilford .28	29	3	4	3⅞	4	
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-32	
9⅝	2⅝	Glfstrm LD	26	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
4¼	1⅛	Hamptn Ind		4	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Pafr	17	150	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	½
6⅝	3	HanvSq .38p		8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Harland .32	13	585	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	5	10	16⅝	16	16	
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	91	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Health Chm	6	5	6	6	6	
4	2⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	9	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1½	Helmrr .15p		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .24	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	6	Hiptronic .28	13	35	11⅝	10	10⅛—	1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
30	16⅝	HomeOA .50	1	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	½
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		16	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11⅝	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	18	1	6½	6½	6½	
6⅝	3⅝	House Vl .32	7	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	HoustOil .60	17	682	29½	28⅝	29 —	¼
4⅝	⅝	Howell .85e	3	12	3⅝	2⅞	3	
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	10	31½	31½	31½+	¼
34¼	16⅝	HudB O 1.40	9	1	32¼	32¼	32¼—	½
5	1⅛	Hudson Gen		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅜
5⅝	4	Huffmn .40e		4	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3⅝	1½	HuntHlt .05e	4	1	2	2	2	
30⅛	11⅝	HuskyO .50	4	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	36	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	HygrdFd 1e	3	3	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	2⅝	ICH Cp .32f	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	ICM R 1.29e	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	ImpGrp .09e	11	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+1-16	
4⅝	1⅛	Imper Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
29⅜	22	ImpOil A .80	12	67	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+	⅛
3½	15-16	Inarco		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	9	10	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
1¾	⅞	IndianHd wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
45	40	IndplPL pf 4		z10	41½	41½	41½+	1
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	154	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3¼	Instron .20	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Instrum Sys	6	19	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
18½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25e		2	10	10	10 —	⅛
3⅝	11-16	Integrf Res		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅜	5-16	Intl Banknot	19	56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	IntGenln .70	3	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr	105	15	5⅝	5¼	5½—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	18	z2300	30⅛	29½	29½—	⅜
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	33	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5½	Interway Cp	14	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
3⅝	1	Investrs Fla	46	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	9	InDiv A .30p	4	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	2⅝	InvRltT .36p	39	14	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	17	2	14½	14½	14½	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
5⅝	3½	ISC Finl .30	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	5	3	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5	1⅝	Jamswy .11t	5	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .32t	5	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	7	2	2	2	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	17	6	22	22	22	
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	3⅛	K Tel Intl	5	7	4	3½	3⅝—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kaiserind .26	5	39	8⅝	8	8⅛	
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17	KanebSv .90	9	6	26⅝	26	26⅝+	½
51	43	KnGE pf4.50		z10	45	45	45 —	1
⅞	5-16	Kavanau		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
19⅝	11⅝	Kawane .48a	5	29	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
3	1⅝	KeyCo .08		3	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	⅝	KinArk Crp	12	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	King Opticl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	Kingstp .16a	8	63	7⅛	5⅞	7 +	1⅛
40½	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	9	10	40⅛	40	40	
4	1⅝	Kleinerts		2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	5⅝	Kilkhdt .60	7	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	7	57	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅝
19⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .48	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .18	5	30	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
8⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	7	81	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	Lake Shore	6	60	2	1 15-16	2	
5	2¼	LaPoint .20e	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	½	LaTour Bck	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Laneco .04e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	LCACp .45	15	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1¼	½	LCA Cp wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	6	9	6½	6⅝	6½—	⅛
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Lee Pharm	150	6	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Leisure Tec		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	3	5	6	6	6 +	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab	12	21	4½	4¼	4¼—	½
5⅝	2⅝	Lightolier	5	1	4	4	4	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	1¼	Lincoln Am	21	96	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
2⅛	1	LodgeS .13e	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	7½	Lohrmn .60a	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		30	5⅝	5⅝	5½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Logistic .12e		2	2	2	2	
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		26	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4⅝	2	Lundy Elec		21	4⅛	3⅝	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp	4	5	1½	1½	1½—	⅛

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14¼	9⅛	Me PbS 1.32	6	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
4½	3¼	ManhLfe .20	7	9	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .18	29	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1½	MarInduq B		136	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½—1-16	
28	14⅛	MarkCt .10e	5	57	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5	4	MarshF .86p		2	4	4	4	
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	3⅝	Masind Son		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
29¼	5⅝	Masneilin .30	8	50	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
2¼	1	Masters Inc	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2	MaulBro .18	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	McCull Oil	13	42	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11½	8½	Means FW 1	6	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
9½	5⅝	Medalst .40b	4	3	6	5⅝	6	
2¼	1⅛	Medco Jwly	15	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	13	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
15¼	13¼	MediaGn .34	10	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
11	6	Mepoint .16	5	22	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	MichSug 1a	1	20	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
5⅝	5	Micklbry .12	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Midld Co .18		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MidldGl .15e	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	219	17⅝	16⅝	17¼+	½
9	4½	Miller H	1	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
39⅝	17⅝	MillerWo .40	12	82	31¼	28	31¼+	2½
18⅝	8	Mill Roy .20a	12	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		10	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	19	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	6	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Modern Md	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
46	41	Mon pfC4.50		z80	40½	39⅝	39⅝—	1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .68e		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅛	11⅛	MtVMll 1.20		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Movielab	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	7	11½	11½	11½	
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	15	7	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Nat CSS	7	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
7⅝	2⅛	N Distr .10e	4	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
1⅞	½	NatInd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	313	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10½	4⅝	NMedE .16b	4	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Patent	56	149	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		4	1½	1½	1½	
16	9⅛	Newcor .90	3	6	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
1	7-16	Newidria M	31	2	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16	
20⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	71	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
4½	1⅛	Newpark Rs	5	105	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
9⅞	3½	N Proc .35a	14	373	10⅝	9½	10⅛+	⅝
15⅛	7½	NYTimes .60	8	6	12	11⅞	12 +	⅜
12	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Nolex Cp	72	61	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	6	33	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		29	9-16	½	½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	NorAm Roy	15	12	10⅝	10	10⅝	
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	12	17	4½	4⅝	4⅝—5-16	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z110	44	43	44 +	1
2⅝	1¼	Novo Corp		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	6	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	2⅝	OEA Inc .16	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5½—	⅛
24⅝	15½	Offshore Co	5	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
4	3	OhioArt .24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
3⅝	1½	Olla Ind s	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	9	2	13½	13½	13½	
30⅝	12	OnanCo .20e	8	38	28½	27⅝	28½—	⅛
69¼	35⅛	OOklep Cop		z350	36⅝	36¼	36⅝+	½
8⅝	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OSullvn .50	6	10	6	6	6	
5⅝	2⅝	Outdr Sport	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅝	5⅛	OvarhDr .48	12	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3½	2½	Ozark Air	50	95	2½	2½	2½	

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		2	16½	16½	16½	
16¼	14	PGE pf1.37		4	14	13⅞	14	
13⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅜
14	10⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	21½	21¼	21½+	¼
25⅞	22⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
5½	2⅝	P Holdg .16		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
76½	70	PacLt pf7.64		z50	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	¼
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
51	11¼	PallCp .48	13	26	40⅜	39½	39⅝—	⅜
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	168	53	8½	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
31	11	Parsons .65e	7	32	24	22⅞	23⅞+	1
2⅝	⅝	Pat Fashion	16	34	2⅝	2½	2½	
5	2½	Patagonia		20	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	PatoCG .70e	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	6	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z300	11⅝	11½	11½—	½
7⅛	4⅛	PeerTu .20a	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1½	Penn Dix wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	PennEng .60	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	10	5	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
22⅝	17	PepBoys 1	7	6	17⅝	17	17	
10⅝	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	2	8¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6¼	4	PeriniCp .35	3	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
2⅝	¾	Permaneer		84	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	11	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Petro Lewis		5	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	16	6½	6⅝	6½	
7½	3¼	Phoenix Stl	2	12	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .12	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2½	PionPls .10e	32	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		4	13-16	¾	¾—1-16	
7⅝	2⅝	PionTx .65e	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	11⅝	PittDeMoin 1	11	5	17⅝	17	17¼—	⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56a	9	2	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
50	17⅝	Pittway 1b	13	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	9	4	18	18	18 —	1⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	20	6	8⅛	8	8 +	¼
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		3	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	PlyGem .51t	13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
⅝	¼	PNB MR wt		30	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15	9⅝	PneuSca .80	4	z50	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Pneumo .80	4	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Prairie Oil	17	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	25	21½	20⅞	20⅞	
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		9	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		23	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .72t		10	2	2	2 —	⅛
8⅞	7½	ProvGas .80	7	5	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	7	4	3	3	3	
2½	1⅛	Prod Fund		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	PSA Inc wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	3½	Purepac Lb	15	2	8½	8½	8½	
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	11	220	18½	18¼	18¼+	⅜

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	34	20	14⅝	14	14 —	½
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	14	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	¼
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅝	9⅝	RaymPr .40	84	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
18⅛	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	10	3	14½	14⅛	14½	
2¼	⅝	Reeves Telc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		19	9-16	½	½	
10⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	6	4	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		1	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
25⅝	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		139	19⅞	19¼	19⅝+	¼
17⅛	5⅝	Resistflx .40	7	2	15	15	15 —	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		18	1	1	1	
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		4	32	31⅝	32 —	¼
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Ribfel Prod		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	38	8	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Richton Int	2	18	2	2	2	
19⅜	8⅛	Riley Co	3	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	14	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	2⅛	RLC Corp		3	4	4	4 —	⅛
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	24	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
4	2	Roblin Ind	1	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Rocor .05p	25	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅛	7¼	Rogers Corp	50	7	9	9	9	
5⅝	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	3-16	Rossmor wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
37⅝	21½	Rowan .14b	5	16	26	25⅝	26	
2⅝	1½	RSC Indust	6	5	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	9	1	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .60	3	2	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	6	20	6	6	6 —	⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Ryan Ho .20	11	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
3	⅝	Ryerson Hay	34	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	3	SaffranSy A	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17½	3⅝	Salem .24t	11	15	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
20⅛	7⅝	Sambos .10e	13	111	17½	17	17⅛—	¼
8⅝	6⅝	San Carlos		10	7⅝	7½	7½	
11⅝	9⅝	SDie G pf 1		1	10	10	10	
10	8	SDie G pf.88		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
33½	27⅝	San JW 2.40	7	1	32	32	32	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	Saundr L .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19½	4⅝	SciAtlan .25t	16	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
22⅝	13⅛	Scope Ind	4	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
8⅝	5	SbdAlMil .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	7-16	Seaport Cp		7	9-16	7-16	9-16+1-16	
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		3	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
8	4⅝	SelasCp .22p		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
7½	3⅝	Semtch .14t	7	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Servisco .30	7	10	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2½	⅝	SG Sec .51e		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	19	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Shewin .50b	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	4	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
6¼	11-16	ShellRes .06		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3½	Sbnd Co .24t	3	1	4	4	4	
28⅝	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	13	62	21⅝	20⅝	21½+	⅛
37⅝	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		1	29	29	29 —	⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Sherwd Med	6	7	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
10¼	3⅛	Sierrcle .20	7	17	5⅝	5½	5½	
3⅝	1⅛	SlkesCp .02p		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	10	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Simplex .15t		8	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	4	Sonder Brdc	4	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20	17⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z400	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
25¼	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		12	14	14	14 —	⅛
12½	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
61⅞	40	SouRoy .98b	19	8	48⅝	48¼	48¼	
2⅝	⅝	Speizmn Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2¼	15-16	Spencer Cos		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	475	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	5	412	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	4	5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
27	10⅛	StdShra .40r		7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
10	8	Stange .70	20	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	StarSup .48b	3	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
23⅞	9⅝	StarrtHo .30	10	34	18⅝	16⅝	17 —	1⅝
8⅝	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Steelmt .27e	2	7	8	8	8 —	⅛
16½	10⅞	Stepn Ch .44	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		3	1	1	1 +1-16	
8¾	3⅝	STP Cp .40e	14	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	15	10	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	SunChl .25	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg .4f	4	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1½	½	Superonics		6	13-16	¾	¾	
2½	15-16	Susquhana		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Susquhan pf		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16+	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Synaloy .14t	5	1	5	5	5	
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	15	278	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	1
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅜
4½	15-16	System Eng		31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9¼	TastyBk .96	7	1	16¾	16¾	16¾—	⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	27	21	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	6	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1¼	Techtrl .05e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅜	5-16	Telex Cp wt		83	9-16	7-16	7-16	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	19	317	3¼	2¼	3¼+	1
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½
1⅜	1	Tensor Cp		2	1	1	1	
16⅛	10½	TerraC .40e	3	90	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
11⅞	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		115	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
58¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		z125	53¼	51⅞	53¼+	2¼
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
3	⅝	TFI Co Inc	11	1	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		4	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	Thrftmt .30e	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	7	2	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
2½	¼	Tigerintl wt		39	⅝	5-16	⅝	
14⅞	4⅝	Tokheim .40	7	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
2⅝	⅝	Tolchin Inst	4	9	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
99	93	TolEd pf 10		z30	98½	98½	98½	
9	4⅞	ToppsGu .20	7	4	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	20	4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Trans Lux	186	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	7	2⅝	2¾	2¾q	
4	1½	Tottco .10e	4	3	2½	2½	2½	
8⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne	76	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19¼	11½	Turnr C 1.32	5	12	17½	17½	17½—	½
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅞	12¼	U&I 1.20a	7	3	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
4⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .12	6	44	3	2⅞	3	
6⅞	2½	UNA .18a	6	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	2⅛	Unimx pf wt		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	UnA Pr .40a	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	9	16	4 15-16	4 13-16	4⅞—1-16	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		24	½	½	½	
12⅝	7½	Unit Foods	6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6	2¼	U PDye .87p		17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7½	[illegible]	UnRlt .52e		35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝q	
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	US Ban Trst		3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅝	3½	US Flltr .20	10	91	12	11½	11⅝	
8⅝	4	US LsgRl E		9	4⅝	4	4¼+	¼
⅞	7-16	US LsgR wt		19	½	½	½	
5⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	3	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1½	US Radium		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	14¼	US Radu .60	4	16	18	17½	18 +	⅛
17	7⅝	Unitek .20	11	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Univ Cl .05b	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		3	1⅛	1	1	
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	1	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	15	3	3	3 +	⅛
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		19	4	3½	4 +	½

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	12	38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
4	2¼	Valspar 2.4	12	11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
12¼	1⅛	ValuLin 8.1e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36	7	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	4	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Veecoins .32	8	6	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b	8	5	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
54½	1⅝	Vernitron	6	23	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2⅝	7-16	Vertipil Inc	7	2			2 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vesely Co	21	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	Vintage Ent		5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅞	Vishay Intrl	5	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12⅞	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	11	11	11 +	⅛

W - X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2¾	WabMg .10a	7	4	4	4	4	
11⅛	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	9	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
10⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	10	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4⅝	1½	Waindco Oil	10	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		21	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	9	14	14	14 —	¼
4½	2⅝	Walsco .15e	25	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Welman Co		1	1½	1½	1½	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11	3¼	Westats Pll	10	80	8⅜	8½	8⅜—	⅛
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		28	½	½	½	
6½	3⅝	WstDcal .10	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Whitakor .34	11	1	5	5	5	
3⅛	1½	Whitehal p	4e	9	2½	2½	2½	
15	13⅝	WhitingCo 1	5	13	14⅝	14	14⅝	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅛	2	WillcxG .08r		12	2	1⅞	2	
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	25	6⅛	5⅞	6	
3½	2⅛	Wilson Br .30	9	6	3	3	3 —	⅛
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
48	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z10	44	44	44	
3½	1⅛	WolfHB .56p		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		3	3	3	3	
12⅞	8⅝	Worcest Ctl	5	9	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Wrather Cp		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1 13-16	⅝	Wright Har	93	38	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
17⅞	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	6	14½	14	14½+	⅛
5⅞	3½	WyleLab .24	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5	Wynnin .10e	4	22	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12½	6½	WymBn .50	8	408	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅝	1⅛	Wyomising	10	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
27⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	17	17½	17	17 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	YooHoo .05e	10	15	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	5	7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Zimmr Hom		19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-6	2½-3	¾-1¼	11 -11½
1 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	3¼-3½	1½-2	11⅛-11½
3 M.	7 -7⅛	3 5/16-3 7/16	3⅛-3⅜	11½-11¾
6 M.	7 11/16-7 13/16	4 1/16-4½	3 15/16-4 3/16	12 -12¼
1 Y.	8½-8⅝	5¼-5½	4⅞-5⅛	12½-12¾

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PITER POEL

as

Vice President

Central National Corporation

October 14, 1975 New York, N.Y.

"Can OPEC exist without Saudi Arabia?"
By June 1976, the answer may well be "yes."

Without the moderating influence of Saudi Arabia at last month's OPEC meeting, the 10% price rise would have been much steeper.

By next June, when OPEC meets again, the Hudson Letter predicts that Saudi Arabia will have lost the bargaining position it enjoys today, and its moderating influence will have been severely eroded.

The pace of world economic recovery, providing increased demand for oil, will be the critical factor. An added 10 percent demand for oil by next summer would put OPEC in a sellers' market and enable the cartel to set prices without Saudi Arabia.

The likely result would be a further — and significant — oil price rise.

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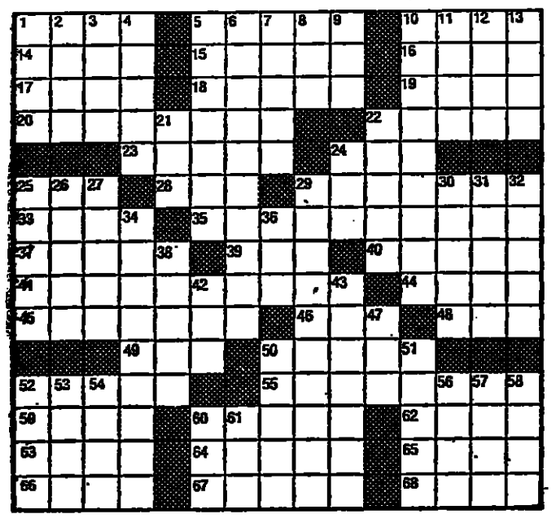
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Porsena
5 Chapter's partner
10 Doctrines
14 Templeton
15 Misfortunes
16 Undiluted
17 Atlantic City attraction
18 Fold over again
19 Narrative
20 One of Rome's seven
22 Pinkish color
23 Pushover
24 Caesar's fatal month: Abbr.
25 Kind of soup
28 —— King Cole
29 Ice-cream and beauty
33 Receptacles
35 Half-and-half kind of drama
37 Lamp rings
39 Menu abbr.
40 —— Flow
41 "Seven ——?"
44 Sea-speed unit
45 Mideasterner
46 Crew member
48 Kind of policy: Abbr.
49 Suffix for differ
50 The opposition
52 Writer Clement Clarke
55 Heavy hitters
59 All: Prefix
60 Grief
62 Latin-class word
63 Rose of baseball
64 Climb
65 French resort
66 Slaughter of baseball
67 Ablative and genitive
68 Judge

DOWN

1 Northern European
2 Inter ——
3 Movie unit
4 Break up
5 "In vino ——"
6 Tied
7 Hoosier poet
8 Underground org.
9 Form of mind-reading
10 Dovetail
11 Ratify
12 Saint —— (Channel gulf)
13 Machine gun
21 Light color
22 Grape residues
24 Chinese leader
25 Well-known designer
26 Baseball statistic
27 Soul
29 Put in File B
30 Muscat native
31 Wisconsin city
32 Shoos away
34 Theater backdrops
36 Accelerate
38 French river
42 School study: Abbr.
43 Dispositions
47 —— the cup (miss a putt)
50 Reference book
51 Consume
52 Be listless
53 Augury
54 Aware of
56 U. S. Indian
57 Human or horse
58 Apple part
60 Mil. decoration
61 Wood sorrel



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair
BELGRADE	12	54	Rain
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	32	Overcast
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Sunny
MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
MONTREAL	7	45	Rain
MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK	25	78	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Cloudy
OSLO	8	46	Overcast
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Fair
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unobtainable
TEL AVIV	26	82	Fair
TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Rain
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 15, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.40
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.62
Austral Select	$3.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF785.70
— (d) Conbar	SF736
— (d) Grobar	SF531
— (d) Stockbar	SF829
(w) Browninvest	$13.06
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.96
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.61
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$6.78
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.23
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.35
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,026
(d) Caribbo Open-End	$94.55
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.66
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$653.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.23
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$10.85
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$8.01
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF538
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF13.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF83.25
— (d) Ussec	SF553
— (d) Europavalor	SF119.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.35
(w) D.G.O.	$38.89
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.27
(w) Dr. Interech. Inv Fd.	$11.00
(w) Europe Obligations	LF994
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.60
— (d) Int. Rentenfonds	DM12.40
FIDELITY:	
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Trust	$50.16
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.88
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.89
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$21.84
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.34
(d) Fiduserv	SF985
(w) First Int'l Fd	$113.74
(w) First Int'l Resrc. S.a.	$14.58
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.84
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$31.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$52.16
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.31
(w) Fonselex issue Pr	SF917.50
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	$75.64
(d) Fonditalia	$9.87
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.82
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.61
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.60
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.88
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.25
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.72
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.15
(w) Hanseatic Holdgs NV	$5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef	$22.47
(d) Icofund	$9.34
(d) Interfix	SF292.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.32
(w) Intermarket Fund	$98.71
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.68
(w) Investrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$37.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.59
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.51
(r) Japan-Growth Fund	$14.33
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.07
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.12
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$40.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.26
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.46
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,538
(d) Kleinworth Benson Int. F	$9.73
(w) Kleinworth Bens. Jap. F	$17.00
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$36.79
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF263
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF258.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.48
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$3.04
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.08
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.81
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$3.84
(w) Nor Amer. Sark Fd.	$6.56
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.22
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$20.22
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,852
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,792
(d) Rentinvest	LF990
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.44
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF54.20
Share Realty N.V.	$14.15
Share International N.V.	$4.63
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.06
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.50
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM90 28
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,520
— (r) Serurswiss	SF896
(d) Soros Fund	$172.74
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF443.78
— (d) Intervalor	SF63.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF367.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF182
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF80.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF67.18
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$21.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$20.94
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.11
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF114.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF76
— (d) Globalvest	SF63.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF71.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF347.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF238.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Gr. Est.	SF180.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM33.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.65
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.88
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.76
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.68
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,346.84
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,397.55
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$336.23
(w) Worldwide Securities	$31.67
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,191.29

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; †— New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

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ROGGE
RYVETS
BOREEF



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CREEL SCOUT UPKEEP OXYGEN
Answer: *What the photographer was afraid to risk—* "EXPOSURE"

BOOKS

THE CLASSIC

Literary Images of Permanence and Change

By Frank Kermode. Viking. 141 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT is a classic? This was a question T. S. Eliot posed in the title of a paper he presented to England's Virgil Society in 1944. And it is the question expanded by Frank Kermode, critic, editor and King Edward VII professor of literature at Cambridge University, when in 1973 he delivered the T. S. Eliot Memorial Lectures at the University of Kent.

But what can all the talk have been about, one wonders upon picking up the published version of Kermode's lectures, "The Classic: Literary Images of Permanence and Change"? After all, a classic is simply a work of literature that keeps getting read generation after generation, isn't it? Or rather, to put a slightly finer point on it: A classic is a book that authorities make young people read because it is thought to be good for them. Or it is a book that young people keep rediscovering because it actually appeals to them? Generation after generation. I mean, Caesar's "Gallic Wars" is a classic. So, in a limited sense, is "The Catcher in the Rye."

And one's wonder only escalates as one browses through Kermode's lectures. For he seems here and there to be circling far afield from the issue. In the first of the four parts into which "The Classic" is divided, he defines the sense in which Eliot was an "imperialist" and why he therefore regarded Virgil as the only true classic. In the second part, he takes up the relative "modernity" of John Milton and Andrew Marvell. In the third section, he seems to be focusing on Nathaniel Hawthorne, and at one point even on the little hens that appear in "The House of the Seven Gables." And in the concluding section, he takes up Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights." What, one wonders, does all this have to do with the seemingly simple task of defining a classic?

But hold on. There is method in Kermode's wanderings, as a careful reading of "The Classic" soon reveals. The point of defining Eliot's imperialism is to demonstrate how he tried to keep alive the myth of the Holy Roman Empire and thus preserve the unity of a Christian civilization of which he saw Virgil as the ultimate authority. (Although Virgil died before the birth of Christ, Eliot subscribed to the belief that Virgil prophesied the incarnation in his famous fourth, or messianic, Eclogue). The reason for comparing Milton and Marvell—or, more specifically, their respective attitudes toward Virgil—is to show how, as the 17th-century English imagination rejected the idea of empire and replaced it with the myth o nation-state, Virgil was p farther and farther into past.

Hawthorne's writing serv demonstrate two points. it reflects the weakening o Christian myth as a conseq of the discovery of biol evolution. (That is why little hens are relevant; Ker sees them as Hawthorne's comment on the evolutic ideas of the 19th-century F naturalist Buffon, who sa that the species, man 'nat tended to degenerate as moved West.) And as Hawthorne's fiction reveals as a consequence of the wea ing of religious fundamenta a new kind of classic bega emerge. It was a classic, ferent from Virgil, to which reader brought as much in way of authority as the a did. And finally, Bronte's "W ering Heights" is examine a fully modern classic— pletely opposed to Virgil—in the author's intentions m little, if at all, and what reader chooses to see is e thing.

It is not really such a co or startling idea that is dev ed here—that as time passed Christian civilization disinte ed, the classic evolved fr book in which the author considered the ultimate auth to one in which it was up t reader to interpret. Indeed, thesis is not so very far rem from the common-sense defin planted—somewhat calculat I admit—at the beginning o review: that there are cl you read out of respect for thority and classics you because they seem "alive" to

The impressive thing, the what Kermode has done with thesis—how he has fleshed t and put it to work for him. has made Eliot's myth Christian empire—on the fa it not easily comprehensible— not only plausible but even degree practical. He has us fresh and vivifying res of Hawthorne and "Wuth Heights." He has offered a tru perspective on the old qu between ancients and mod in particular between those w who hold the author's inter to be of paramount consider and those who hold that w can speak more than they k (although it escapes me Kermode credits French c like Roland Barthes and Jac Derrida for developing the criticism and completely ig the American school).

And not of least significa what the author concludes. respect to the old classics: work proposes, man disp Barthes's point depends on recalling that the proverb finally made God the disp The implication remains that classic is an essence available us under our disconditions, in aspect of time. So the imag the imperial classic, beyond beyond vernacular corruption change, had, perhaps, after a measure of authenticity; all need do is bring it down earth."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	E	W	S		T	H	I	E	F		I	B	E	X
A	X	I	L		H	E	N	N	A		N	I	L	E
L	I	L	Y		R	I	N	D	S		G	L	E	N
O	T	T	O		P	E	R	S	T	E	L	E	F	O
			C	H	E	W			B	A	B	Y		
A	P	H	O	N	I	C		S	A	R	A	C	E	N
O	H	A	M		N	O	B	E	L		T	U	P	I
R	O	M	E		T	W	I	R	L		I	N	S	O
E	B	R	S		H	E	T	U	P		S	N	O	B
S	E	E	T	H	E	D		M	I	S	T	I	M	E
		R	Y	O	T				T	E	F	N		
M	I	L		T	O	M		A	C	T		G	O	O
O	P	A	L		W	A	U	G	H		D	H	O	W
A	S	I	A		E	N	S	U	E		D	A	I	Z	E
T	O	N	G		L	O	S	E	R		T	M	E	N

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Using standard methods, there is no good way to bid a 17-point hand with 4-4-4-1 distribution. After a one-spade response to one diamond or one club, any rebid is misleading to some extent. South's choice on the diagramed deal was a slight overbid of two no-trump, which enabled him to reach the right contract when North raised to game.

West led the club jack, and South played the queen from dummy and allowed the king to win. When the suit was continued, South again played low and West won with the ten. He shifted to the spade ten, since it was clear that the declarer still held the ace-seven of clubs.

South won with the ace, and needed to guess the location of the heart ace to score his ninth trick. As the cards lie, the winning play would have been to enter dummy with a diamond lead, cash two spade winners and play three more rounds of diamonds ending in the closed hand. West then has no defense: If he keeps the ace-queen of hearts and the ten-eight of clubs, South can play either suit to achieve an endplay and the ninth trick.

However, South chose to assume that the heart ace was on his right. He cashed three rounds of diamonds—one too many persevered with spades until won the fourth round. The trick was now established dummy, but South had himself. He had discard hearts, leaving himself ov ed in that suit.

West had discarded a c the third round of diamond gave up another club on th round of spades. When E with the spade nine, he to a heart, and the defen the rest of the tricks in th for down three.

NORTH
♠ KQ865
♡ J4
◇ KJ86
♣ Q9

WEST	EAST
♠ J104	♠ 9732
♡ AQ6	♡ 1097
◇ 105	◇ 973
♣ J10862	♣ K4

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ K853
◇ AQ42
♣ A753

North and South were v nerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club jack.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Reds Win Power Duel on a Controversial Bunt to Lead Series, 2-1

Red Sox Declare Batter's Interference on Key Play in 10th Inning

By Joseph Durso

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (NYT).—It may not be as small, angled or strangely shaped as Fenway Park, but Riverfront Stadium became a home-run hitter's haven last night as the Cincinnati Reds edged the Boston Red Sox, 6-5, in 10 innings and took a 2-1 lead in the 72d World Series.

Six baseballs cleared the dark-gray fences while 10 pitchers struggled to keep order, and the sixth home run sent the teams into overtime and tied the record for distance hitting in a series game.

But after all that display of power, the game finally turned on smaller things in the 10th: a bunt by a pinch-hitter for Cincinnati, a throwing error by the catcher for Boston, a strenuous argument that interference had caused the error and a 300-foot "single" by Joe Morgan with the bases loaded.

As a result, the National League champions won their second straight game and moved ahead of the American League champions. They need only two more victories to take the series and will try to widen their margin tonight with Fred Norman pitching against Luis Tiant, the hero of Boston's 6-0 victory in the opener last Saturday.

But the lasting memory of last night's dramatic match before 55,292 persons will be a wildly mixed one. The Red Sox took the lead in the second inning on a home run by Carlton Fisk after the teams had played 18 innings without even reaching the fence in Fenway Park. But the Reds charged back with home runs by Johnny Bench in the fourth, with one on, and Dave Concepcion and Cesar Geronimo in the fifth.

They held a 5-1 lead at that point but this was no night for pitchers or complacency. In the seventh, Bernie Carbo pinch-hit the long ball for Boston and in the ninth, Dwight Evans cleared the wall with a man on for a tie, two outs from the end. Then they went to the extra inning, and the power hitting subsided while the arguments raged.

Three-Foot Dispute

The fateful inning opened when Geronimo beat out a single behind second base off the fourth Boston pitcher, Jim Willoughby. Then came the pinch hitter, Ed Armbrister, who dropped a bunt about three feet to the right of home plate.

Fisk hustled out from behind the plate while Armbrister hesitated, the catcher grabbed the ball and fired it to second base. But his throw sailed high off the glove of Rick Burleson, the shortstop, and bounced into short right field while the runners sprinted to second and third base.

"Our man was interfered with, everybody saw it," said manager Darrell Johnson of the Red Sox. "He got in the catcher's way, I went to the first base umpire and asked for help but I got no satisfaction whatsoever. There's no way to protest on an umpire's judgment."

"The whole thing is the umpire's judgment on the play," said manager Sparky Anderson of the Reds, not wishing to rock the boat. "Anytime you hit or bunt a ball, you are entitled to run. We work so hard trying to get a guy to run 90 feet."

"I ruled that it was simply a collision," said Larry Barnett, who was presiding over home plate and the controversy. "It is interference only when the batter intentionally gets in the way of the fielder. I signaled that the ball was fair and in play."

It was in play, all right, and the Red Sox were faced with the double danger of losing both arguments and the ballgame. But they tried to salvage things by bringing in their lefthanded ace, Roger Moret, who gave an intentional walk to the switch-hitting Pete Rose to load the bases with none out and create a possible force play everywhere.

Morgan Solid

Moret struck out the pinch-hitter, Merv Rettenmund, while the Boston infield played tight for a play at home and the outfield moved in. A fly ball would score the winning run, so Boston's only chance was to keep Morgan from getting a solid swing. But on the second pitch, he got a solid swing and hit a long drive just left of center field beyond Fred Lynn while Geronimo crossed the plate.

Even after the teams had cleared the field, though, the dispute raged in their locker rooms beneath the circular stadium. To Fisk, who had been charged with another error trying to foil a stolen base earlier, the issue was clear: "On that play, I'm an infielder fielding the ball and he ran into me."

But it was a night of contrasts, starting with the home run barrage that put the teams in the record books. Only twice before since the World Series was started in 1903 had teams collaborated on half a dozen home runs in a game: the New York Yankees and Chicago Cubs in 1932 and the Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers in 1953.

The evening began as a duel between two right-handers with impressive medical records: Gary Nolan, who missed two seasons with the Reds because of a bone spur in the shoulder, and Rick Wise, who missed 109 days with the Red Sox last year because of assorted injuries.

The hitters started adding to their woes when Fisk clipped Nolan for the first home run of the series in the second inning. But in the fourth, Tony Perez walked for Cincinnati and then committed an atrocity of sorts by stealing second base.

It was atrocious because the Reds stole 168 bases this summer. But Perez contributed only one—and that was on the back end of a double steal in their next-to-last game.

Then Bench whacked the next pitch far beyond the leftfield fence for the Reds' first hit and it was 2-1 for Cincinnati.

In the fifth, Nolan failed to return to the mound and was reported to be suffering from a "stiff neck." He was replaced by Darcy, a 25-year-old right-hander who won 11 games and lost 5 this season, but who had not pitched in either the National League playoff or the series.

The Reds didn't waste much time making Darcy feel welcome. When they batted in the home half of the inning, Concepcion cleared the fence in left center and five pitches later Geronimo cleared the fence in right.

During the regular season, the Reds hit 124 home runs but only five were hit by Concepcion and six by Geronimo. However, if the home run was not one of their specialties, it was one of Wise's. He was tagged for the distance 34 times this summer in 35 games.

A few moments after his double trouble, Wise was nearly tagged for another homer when Pete Rose hit a 400-foot drive to center that fell on the dirt track beyond a late leap by Lynn and Charlie Hustle hustled all the way to third base. That was all for Wise, who gave way to rookie Jim Burton.

The intention was to hold down the damage by pitching a left-hander against the next two batters, both of whom swing left-handed. But the first, Griffy, drew a walk and then stole second. And the next, Morgan, hit a sacrifice fly to center while Rose crossed with Cincinnati's third run of the inning and a 5-1 lead.

Darcy still had four innings to pitch, though, and he didn't make it. In the sixth he surrendered one run of his lead after he had walked Carl Yastrzemski and Fisk and advanced both with a wild pitch. Then Yastrzemski scored on a sacrifice fly to left field by Lynn and now it was 5-2.

In the seventh, Dwight Evans led off for Boston with a single through the middle and Darcy was gone. He was relieved by Clay Carroll, who did nobly by getting two outs on one pitch to Rick Burleson: a double play by way of second base. But one more pitch and Carroll was gone too.

The pitch was driven over the leftfield wall by Bernie Carbo, a pinch hitter who has been grousing lately about watching the series from the bench and who proved his point.

It was the 11th homer by a pinch hitter in the 72-year history of the World Series, and the first since Johnny Blanchard did it for the New York Yankees in 1961.

Reliever Will McEnaney, the fourth Reds' pitcher, struck out Lynn to open the ninth inning but gave up a single to Rick Burleson. Anderson, known for quickly yanking pitchers, summoned Rawly Eastwick, who immediately was tagged for a game-tying homer by Evans.



Associated Press

Boston catcher Carlton Fisk fields bunt in front of home plate as Cincinnati batter Ed Armbrister starts move to first on play which opened the argument in 10th inning.

Cincinnati Hitter's Hesitation Led to Rhubarb

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—"No way," said Ed Armbrister. "I wasn't trying to interfere."

The Cincinnati Reds' pinch-hitter, more at home on the bench than in a controversy, today was the center of a king-sized World Series rhubarb.

The question: Did Armbrister interfere with Boston catcher Carlton Fisk on a key play that led to Cincinnati's 10th-inning 6-5 victory last night?

Armbrister's answer: "There was no way I was trying to block him."

Boston manager Darrell Johnson's version: "Armbrister did interfere with Fisk."

And home plate umpire Larry Barnett's decision: "It was not interference. I ruled it was simply a collision."

Here's what happened:

Tied 5-5 in the bottom of the 10th, Armbrister was trying to sacrifice Cesar Geronimo to second, but his bunt trickled in front of the plate and Fisk scrambled for the ball to make a throw to second.

But for some reason, Armbrister hesitated at the plate and Fisk brushed against him. As a result, Fisk's throw to second was wild and soon the winning run was scored.

—Armbrister said he really didn't know why he hesitated after bunting. "I just stood there and looked at the ball," said the .185 hitter. "I wasn't trying to interfere. He (Fisk) hit me from behind and kind of tripped me a bit."

Called on as a pinch-hitter in his first World Series appearance ever, the 27-year-old native of the Bahamas said he put down a bad bunt.

"I wanted to push it way out but it took a high bounce right in front of the plate," he said. "I was standing there and I felt him (Fisk), from behind. I saw him make the throw to second. I could see the throw was going to be high. But that's just the way the play went."

Fisk, of course, was steaming.

"It's a damn joke to lose a game like that," he said. "He might as well have thrown a cross body-check on me and run to first. He ran into me when I tried to get the ball. If that's not interference, I don't know what is."

"In my opinion," added Johnson, "the man was interfered with. The instant replay will bear this out."

The televised instant replay showed that Armbrister hesitated, but whether it was designed to hinder Fisk was a matter of interpretation.

And Barnett, the home plate umpire whose interpretation counted most, decided—"collision, not interference."

"I ruled that it was simply a collision," the American League umpire said. "It is interference only when the batter intentionally gets in the way of the fielder."

As for Armbrister's hesitation, Barnett said, "It was simply part of the process of getting to first base."

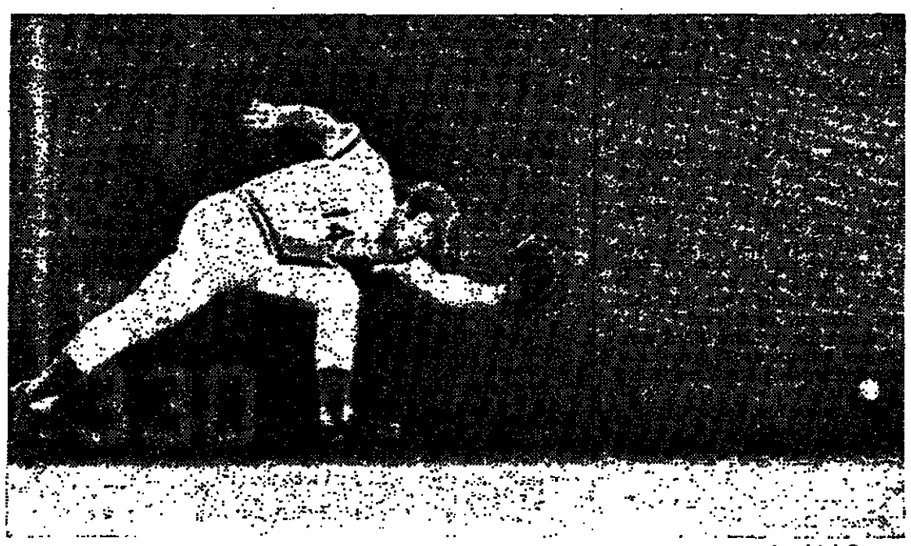
Reds' manager Sparky Anderson steered clear of the debate.

"It was strictly a judgment call and we can't argue with the umpires' judgment," said Anderson.

Asked if he would have argued had he been Johnson, Anderson replied, "Thank God I'll never have to decide whether to argue on the Armbrister situation."

Jim Willoughby, who pitched the sinking fastball that Armbrister bunted with Cesar Geronimo at first, was probably in the best position to see the play. He said the ball had bounced *on the plate and into the air.* Fisk had come out to field it. Armbrister had "stood there" and Fisk had pushed him out of the way.

"No interference call, no out call," the pitcher said quietly. "We lose the game, Reds one, Red Sox one, umpire one."



Associated Press

FAR-AWAY LOOK—Reds' third baseman Pete Rose fails to reach a ground-ball single to leftfield which was hit by the Red Sox's Rico Petrocelli during second-inning action.

Morgan Doesn't Make Change n Becoming 3d-Game Hero

By Dave Anderson

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (NYT). In driving in the winning run or the Cincinnati Reds in their -5 victory in the World Series st night, Joe Morgan was "the ame hitter I always am," eaning he didn't try to alter is swing with the bases loaded nd one out.

"I'm trying to hit a line drive," e Reds second baseman said. I'm trying to hit the ball hrough the middle. I'm not rying to pull the ball, not *rying to do too much, not trying* o hit a fly ball; I was trying to it a single to center."

As it developed, Morgan drilled high fly to left-center that rdinarily would have been an ut but Fred Lynn, the Red Sox enterfielder, ignored it, knowing hat Cesar Geronimo would have scored the winning run after the atch anyway.

"I was aggressive up there," Morgan said. "You have to be. But that situation wasn't new o me. I've been in that situaion before and I've come hrough before. I expect to come hrough."

Morgan was asked about the reputation for wildness of the Red Sox left-hander, Rogelio Moret.

"I don't know him that well," Morgan said. "He didn't walk Merv Rettenmund and he's right-handed."

Morgan, who also made two dazzling defensive plays at second base to thwart Red Sox rallies, sounded disappointed that the Reds had wasted a 5-1 lead in the fifth inning and a 5-3 lead going into the ninth inning at Riverfront Stadium.

"That's not like us," Morgan said, "but when we blew the leads, we didn't panic."

After the two-run homer by Dwight Evans off Rawley Eastwick in the ninth, Morgan walked over to the Reds' right-hander.

"Just get out of the inning," Morgan told him, "and we'll get you a run."

The run didn't materialize in the ninth, but it did in the 10th after Morgan had yelled, "Let's go get a run" in the dugout. His teammates quickly picked up the war cry, then Morgan produced the run on his only hit of the game.

Third Game Box Score

BOSTON (A)	ab	r	h	bi
Cooper, 1b	5	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	0
Yastrzemski, lf	4	1	0	0
Fisk, c	3	1	1	1
Lynn, cf	3	0	1	1
Petrocelli, 3b	4	1	2	0
Evans, rf	4	1	2	2
Burleson, ss	4	0	2	0
Wise, p	2	0	0	0
Burton, p	0	0	0	0
Cleveland, p	0	0	0	0
Carbo, ph	1	1	1	1
Willoughby, p	0	0	0	0
Moret, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	5

CINCINNATI (N)	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	4	1	1	0
Griffey, rf	2	0	0	0
Rettenmund, ph	1	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b	4	0	1	2
Perez, 1b	3	1	0	0
Bench, c	4	1	1	2
Foster, lf	3	0	0	0
Concepcion, ss	4	1	1	1
Geronimo, cf	4	2	3	1
Nolan, p	1	0	0	0
Darcy, p	1	0	0	0
Carroll, p	0	0	0	0
McEnaney, p	1	0	1	0
Eastwick, p	0	0	0	0
Armbrister, ph	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	7	6

Boston	010	001	102	0—5	10	2
Cincinnati	000	230	000	1—6	7	0

Errors—Fisk 2. Double plays—Boston 1, Cincinnati 2. Left on base—Boston 5, Cincinnati 5. 3b—Rose. Home runs—Fisk, Bench, Concepcion, Geronimo, Carbo, Evans. Stolen bases—Foster, Perez, Griffey. Sacrifices—Willoughby. Sacrifice Flies—Morgan, Lynn.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	wp	hbp
Wise	4 1/3	4	5	3	2	1	0	0
Burton	1/3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cleveland	1 1/3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Willoughby (L)	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Moret	1/3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nolan	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Darcy	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
Carroll	2/3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
McEnaney	1 2/3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Eastwick (W)	1 2/3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

Darcy pitched to 1 batter in 7th; Willoughby pitched to 2 batters in 10th.

Time—3:03. Attendance—55,392.

American Athletes Trail Cuba in Gold Medals But Lead in Being Jeered

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (UPI).—American athletes, booed and jeered in nearly every event and in need of more support from their once invincible track team, entered the third day of competition at the Pan American Games today trailing Cuba by three gold medals.

Each team has 26 medals, but Cuba leads, 14-11, in gold. Brazil and Canada have three gold medals each, while Mexico has two.

The hostile attitude of the Mexican crowd toward the United States was demonstrated during the volleyball contest between the defending champion Cuban club and the American women when the fans chanted "Cuba, si . . . Yanqui, no" after the Americans called for a timeout so sweat could be wiped from the floor. The timeout was denied, just as it had been denied the men 24 hours earlier against Cuban opposition.

The men's basketball team had to contend with prolonged whistling late at night when they turned back Mexico, 99-70, to put their record at 2-0 in the round-robin series, while there were few cheers for the U.S. baseball team during its 7-0 defeat of El Salvador.

Failure by the track team, however, has cost the U.S. dearly. The Cubans, meanwhile, have walked away with all nine weightlifting gold medals, and while this has been countered to some extent by the U.S. marksmen, who have won six out of nine events, the track team hasn't produced at maximum efficiency.

Next week could be a different story when the swimming starts. U.S. coaches are predicting a sweep of the men's gold medals and a good share of the women's hardware.

But yesterday was a sad day for the United States at the Olympic Stadium.

Bill Collins, away to a fast start in the 100-meter dash, felt his thigh bandage slip after only five meters and finished last in a race won by co-world record holder Silvio Leonard of Cuba in 10.15 seconds.

Leonard, in his exuberance and desire to get close to the crowd, fell into the trackside moat and probably is out of the remainder of the competition.

Terry Albritton threw nearly five feet below his personal best and ended up with the bronze medal in the shotput. Canada's Bruce Pirnie won with 63 feet 3 inches.

American Martha Watson led the women's long jump until the final round. Cuba's Ana Alexander then produced a 21-9 effort and another gold medal had slipped away. Watson lost by 2 1/4 inches.

U.S. athletes, who failed Monday in the 10,000 meters and long jump, did manage three gold medals yesterday in the stadium where the 1968 Olympics were held.

Mike Manley won the steeplechase title in 9:04.3, Pamela Jiles won the women's 100-yard dash in 11.38 and James King edged defending champion and fellow-American Ralph Mann to win the intermediate hurdles in 49.80.

On the rifle range, the Americans won three of the four gold medals. Hershal Anderson won his second gold medal when he took the air pistol event with 387 points out of a possible 400, while David Ross came within two points of a perfect 600 score in the English match, at the same time leading the United States to victory in the team event.

There were other heroes.

The gold medal won by Wayne Erdman in individual foil fencing was most welcome to the handful of U.S. supporters among the thousands of tourists here.

Smith Appears In His Old Form

SYDNEY, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—American Stan Smith has a new look and a change of form in the Australian indoor tennis championships here.

Normally clean-shaven, the blond American has grown a beard—and now his form is blossoming after a disastrous year during which he lost in the first round of the Wimbledon and U.S. Open championships.

After beating Japanese Davis Cup player Jan Kuki in the first round here, Smith swept aside India's Anand Amritraj, 6-2 6-3 today.

The former American No. 1 has not even made the seedings here but his confident form against Amritraj showed a revival.

NBA Declares Chamberlain Free and Knicks Start Chase

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—The commissioner of the National Basketball Association yesterday declared Wilt Chamberlain a free agent. Soon afterward, the president of the New York Knicks planned to fly to Los Angeles to meet with the 7-foot-2-inch center.

Chamberlain had been locked in a contractual dispute with the Los Angeles Lakers, who claimed the rights to him when the Knicks requested permission to negotiate with the center.

Commissioner Larry O'Brien said, in a statement, that "I am removing Wilt Chamberlain's name from the suspended list, thereby making him a free agent. Chamberlain is free to sign with any team in the NBA."

However, O'Brien then invoked the free-agent compensation ruling of the National Football League.

In an advisory note to all 18 NBA teams, he said, "consistent with our procedure, should Chamberlain sign with any other NBA team, we would expect the Lakers to be compensated by that team."

When Chamberlain's lawyer learned of the addendum to the statement, he said by telephone from Los Angeles: "I don't consider that making Wilt a free agent.

"If Wilt was a free agent he could negotiate for his true value. But the club that signs him will owe Jack Kent Cooke (Lakers' owner) a certain sum of money. It naturally reduces the amount they will pay Wilt. Wilt doesn't want that."

When lawyer Seymour Goldberg, who handles Wilt, was asked if Chamberlain would play for $450,000 (the salary he earned with the Lakers before he jumped two years ago to San Diego of the Americas Basketball Association), the lawyer said: "Wilt wouldn't play for $450,000. We could have played for substantially more than that last year."

Earlier in the day, there was a report from San Diego that Frank Goldberg, the new owner of the Arab franchise, had said, "If Wilt decided to play again, he owes us two more years."

NHL Islanders Beat Canadiens

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI).—Jean Potvin's power-play goal at 17 minutes 47 seconds of the third period broke a 3-3 tie and gave the New York Islanders a 5-3 victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night.

Potvin fired a 55-footer from the point after taking a cross-ice pass from Jude Drouin. Jimmy Roberts was in the penalty box for Montreal at the time.

J.P. Parise clinched the decision with an empty-net goal with 5 seconds left to play, handing the Canadiens their first loss in four National Hockey League outings.

NHL Standings

PATRICK DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	3	0	0	6	15	10
N.Y. Islanders	2	0	2	6	15	7
N.Y. Rangers	1	1	1	3	8	9
Atlanta	0	2	0	0	4	6
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Vancouver	3	2	0	4	12	11
Chicago	1	1	1	3	6	4
St. Louis	1	1	1	3	3	3
Kansas City	1	1	1	3	6	6
Minnesota	0	2	0	0	7	12
NORRIS DIVISION						
Montreal	3	1	0	6	23	11
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	4	11	7
Los Angeles	1	2	0	2	6	20
Detroit	0	2	1	1	2	10
Washington	0	4	0	0	13	22
ADAMS DIVISION						
Buffalo	2	0	0	4	12	3
California	2	1	0	4	10	9
Toronto	1	1	0	2	5	9
Boston	0	1	1	1	7	12

Tuesday's Results

Vancouver 7, Washington 2 (Bordeleau 2, Ververgaert 2, Boudrias, Oddleifson, Demarco; Gilbertson, Egers).

N.Y. Islanders 5, Montreal 3 (D. Potvin, Harris, Nystrom, J. Potvin, Parise; Lemaire, Lafleur, Savard).

St. Louis 6, Kansas City 1 (Unger 2, Hess, MacMillan, Lefley; Charron).

Dutch Triumph To Lead Soccer

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Netherlands beat Poland, 3-0, tonight in a group five European Cup soccer match. It was the second meeting between the teams in the Cup qualifying series. Poland won the first match 4-1.

The Dutch now move to the top of group five with 8 points from five games, followed by Poland with 7 points from five games, Italy with 3 points from three games, and Finland with no points in five games.

Yugoslavia Wins

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 15 (AP).—Yugoslavia beat Sweden, 3-0, today in their return match of the European Soccer Cup, and virtually clinched first place in their qualifying group.

The first-leg game in Stockholm also was won by Yugoslavia, 2-1.

Czechoslovaks Tie

PRAGUE, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia, looking for a morale boost before their European Soccer Cup group one qualifying match against England drew, 1-1, with Hungary in an exhibition match in Bratislava today.



Top U.S. Horse Forego to Run for International Reputation

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—Forego's owner has accepted an invitation from Laurel racecourse for her Horse of the Year—in 1974 and probably 1975—to compete in the 150,000 Washington, D.C., International on Nov. 8.

Owner Martha Gerry had said, following Forego's victory over Wajima in the Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park last month, that she would not send the 5-year-old gelding to Maryland for the 1-1/2-mile turf classic. She has changed her mind, and in so doing gives the race a tremendous boost and a television network a black eye.

Santa Anita and CBS had hoped to attract Forego to their new $250,000 event, billed as the National Thoroughbred Champion Handicap, on Nov. 1. CBS dropped the International from its racing coverage in favor of sponsoring and promoting the California contest. On Sunday, the CBS sports spectacular announced Forego had been assigned high weight of 129 pounds for its "World Series of Racing."

That weight was light enough to be considered a special invitation to Gerry. "We just felt the International fit Forego better," the owner said yesterday from her New York home. "He's been horse of the year. Perhaps he can be horse of the world."

Forego will run in the $150,000 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont on Oct. 25. That event, at 2 miles, is run on dirt. Forego has never competed on turf.

"He worked on the grass last winter at Hialeah," Gerry said. "The only type of track he can't handle is one that is deep and holding. This is the only contingency which would keep him out of the International. Naturally, we're hoping for dry weather in Maryland the first week of November."

Thirteen of the 22 Internationals have been decided over firm going.

Forego has earned $1,162,520, to rank 11th on the money-winning list. Many of his successes have come while carrying imposts of 130 pounds or more. In the International, the huge (17 hands) son of Forli will carry 127 pounds, compared to 120 on 3-year-olds.

Another U.S. representative is likely to be selected following the Jockey Club Gold Cup or the $150,000 Canadian International at Woodbine on Oct. 26.

Wajima, syndicated recently for a record $7.2 million, will challenge Forego in the Gold Cup.

The Bold Ruler colt might make the last appearance of his career in the International before going to stud in December in Kentucky.

Snow Knight and Royal Glint are set to oppose France's Dahlia, the 1973 International winner, in Canada on the 26th. Dahlia, third last fall, is coming back for a third Laurel appearance.

West Germany's Star Appeal, the 118-to-1 victor in the Arc de Triomphe, also is in the International lineup, along with France's Arc runner-up On My Way, Japan's Tsukisame Homare, Italy's Ladoadonte, England's Record Run and the Soviet horse Elfast.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Inzaimachi, Japan, defending champion Gene Littler won the $300,000 Taiheiyo Club Masters golf tournament, shooting a 1-under-par 70 for a come-from-behind one stroke victory. Littler captured the $65,000 first prize with a six-under-par total of 278 on the 7,187-yard Sobbu Country Club course.

Third-round leader Lee Elder, Allen Miller, Hubert Green and Masashi ("Jumbo") Ozaki tied for second place with 279s.

AUTO RACING—At Monterey, Calif., Mario Andretti of the United States, driving a Lola, led from start to finish to win the $60,000 Monterey Grand Prix for Formula 5,000 cars. Andretti clocked 48 minutes 55.6 seconds for the 95-mile race—an average speed of 114.15 miles an hour. Lolas captured the first four places. American Al Unser, Andretti's teammate, was second, 1.98 seconds off the leader, followed by Britons Brian Redman and Tony Brise.

Another Briton, Jackie Oliver, driving a Shadow, was fifth.

Hockey in Switzerland

ZURICH, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Kloten and Biel will host the group A ice hockey world championship next winter, the Swiss Ice Hockey Federation announced yesterday. The eight-nation tournament will take place from March 17 to March 27.

After Huddling, WFL Decides to Carry On

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—The World Football League, in a statement released here yesterday, announced that it would continue to operate with 10 teams.

Chris Hemmeter, the league president, said the WFL could not answer any questions about its financial stability or its viability because "its viability to us has never been questioned."

Hemmeter, in a statement, said that all 10 teams would return to their cities after a two-day meeting here with new marketing plans that "in effect should increase our attendance and thereby continue to firm up the stability of our league."

"We will not entertain questions about the future of the league because such questions always end up implying that the WFL is weak and its future is questionable," Hemmeter said. "Nor will we entertain questions about our finances, as these are internal matters."

League officials had said earlier one of three options under consideration at the meetings here was the folding of the two-year-old WFL.

Only two days ago, Hemmeter had said the league could either fold weak teams and continue, prop up weak teams and continue, or shut down.

It is speculated that the more affluent WFL teams, such as Memphis and Southern California, may have been forced to subsidize the weaker ones. Last week, $300,000 was assessed from the more successful league members in order to keep Portland and Philadelphia operational.

Art Buchwald

Oh Dad, Poor Dad

WASHINGTON.—Poor President Ford. With all he's got to worry about he also has to contend with everyone in his family speaking his or her own mind.

Any father can sympathize with what Mr. Ford has to go through every night.

I can just imagine the conversation at dinner time in the White House when only the immediate family is there.



Buchwald

President Ford says "Whew, what a day. I vetoed 10 congressional bills, made three Republican fund-raising speeches and had to show the Emperor of Japan every bush in the rose garden."

Jack Ford says, "Dad, I have to tell you something."

"What is it, son?"

"Last summer I went skinny-dipping with a bunch of kids at Aspen."

"Was this before or after you smoked pot?" The President asks.

"I don't remember. I think it was after."

"This is too much. How does it look for the President of the United States to have a son that goes skinny-dipping?"

"But dad, you always told us to be frank with you and tell you exactly what we had on our minds. That's what holds this family together."

"I know that and I respect you for leveling with me. But I have a tough election coming up and there are a lot of people out there who don't approve of mixed skinny-dipping."

Jack says, "Mom said it was okay with her."

"I'm aware of it," the President replies.

* * *

Mrs. Ford says defensively, "Well, I would rather we know Jack goes skinny-dipping than have him sneak around and do it behind our backs. At least he's not a hypocrite."

"I agree," the President says, "but if this gets out in McCall's magazine it's going to raise quite a ruckus."

"It won't get out in McCall's," Mrs. Ford says.

"How can you be so sure?"

"Because the only one who knows about it is the Reader's Digest."

"You told Reader's Digest that your children go skinny-dipping?"

"I didn't tell them until they asked me. I'm certainly not going to lie to Reader's Digest," Mrs. Ford says.

"Why does the public have to know everything we do in this family?" the President asks.

"Because that's the way you brought us up," Susan Ford says. "Do you want to know what I did last night?"

The President says, "Can't I read about it in the paper tomorrow morning?"

"I photographed a topless waitress. Mom said it was okay."

Mrs. Ford says, "It was an assignment for the Associated Press, and David Kennerly was with her."

* * *

"Good grief," the President cries. "Don't you people have any secrets you can keep from me? Do I have to know everything you do?"

"Well," says Jack, "if you want us to have private lives we will, but I don't see how you can trust your family if we can't take you into our confidence."

"Jack's right," Mrs. Ford says. "Some fathers don't even know when their daughters are taking the pill."

"Who's taking the pill?" the President shouts.

"Nobody," Mrs. Ford says. "But if Susan were, it would be nice if we knew about it."

"I suppose you said that to the Reader's Digest too?"

"I did not," Mrs. Ford says. "I told it to Good Housekeeping."

Ancient Tombs Discovered on Black Sea Coast

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Soviet archaeologists have uncovered burial chambers containing gold and silver ornaments, apparently dating from the 2d century AD, near Anapa on the northeast Black Sea coast.

The Communist party daily Pravda reported yesterday that two chambers with frescoes were uncovered by construction workers excavating the foundations for a new building.

Two stone coffins in one tomb held golden crowns, silver vessels and a huge iron sword with a gold-encrusted handle. The other burial chamber had been plundered several centuries ago.

Frescoes in both chambers show scenes of daily life as well as exploits of mythical heroes such as Hercules, Pravda said.

Stone Age Village

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Archaeologists from the Siberian Academy of Sciences have discovered a 6,000-year-old Stone Age village on an island in the lower Amur River in northeast Siberia, according to Tass.

Scientists found remains of 300 dwellings in the town, making it the largest ancient settlement unearthed in the Soviet Far East, the agency said.

Albert Weber: 32 Years of Rotten Fish

By Jonathan Kwitny

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of mackerel? Albert Weber's nose knows.



U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Albert Weber applying his nose in the course of a day's duty.

Mr. Weber's nose stands between the United States and a stomachache. Mr. Weber is the recognized dean of organoleptic analysts—food sniffers. He is one of some two dozen Food and Drug Administration chemists around the country who sniff suspect foods for which there aren't any convenient chemical tests. Mostly, that's rotten fish. Mr. Weber is the only one who does this nose work full time.

His nose has been compared to Namath's arm, Heifetz's hands and Einstein's brain. Its judgments are accepted almost as law in court cases involving hundreds of thousands of dollars in rejected foodstuffs.

Though he is over 70 (he won't say how much over), the FDA considers him so valuable that it has been postponing his retirement year to year while, with his help, it is trying to train four men to replace him.

The Call

None of these men thinks he can quite do the job. Of course, none of them wants to. Neither, for that matter, did Mr. Weber back in 1943 when fate tapped him. A graduate chemist with a master's degree, he was testing food with his tubes and microscopes in the FDA laboratory in Brooklyn as he had for years when a call came in from the Boston office: A shipment of suspicious perch was on its way. There was (and is) no acceptable chemical test for fish; they have to be smelled. And that day the three fish smellers in the office were out of town. The boss looked for a fill-in.

"I knew I could smell fish," Mr. Weber recalls, "but I tried to keep it secret. Nobody would volunteer for this kind of work." Nevertheless, Mr. Weber was fingered for the assignment, while an expert was rushed out of retirement to check his work.

"There was a lot of rotten stuff in there," Mr. Weber reported, and when the expert saw how the rotten had been separated from the not-so-rotten, he announced to one and all, "Hell, this guy's a fish smeller." And ever since, Mr. Weber has been.

The drawbacks to the trade became apparent immediately. Mr. Weber recalls the subway ride home that afternoon. "Somebody would sit down next to me, and less than a minute later they'd get up and leave. I didn't know why they kept getting up."

Then he arrived home. "My wife took one sniff and said, 'My God, what were you doing today? Get those clothes off and take a shower.'"

In the 32 years since then, Mr. Weber hasn't grown to like his work any better. "How can you when you have to smell that stink all day?" he asks. But he has made adjustments. He will not allow friends to see him at work. He drives home alone. His wife stays out until after he has had a chance to shower and change. But the FDA needs him, and he says loyalty keeps him on the job.

He smells about 4,000 fish or shrimp in a day and rates them Class I (good commercial), Class II (slightly decomposed) or Class III (advanced decomposed—or, as popularly known, "Phee-yew!"). Some samples, he says, are "beyond Class III—you have to smell those at arm's length." Often in such cases he says he can tell by looking from across the room that a sample is bad. But visual opinions won't stand up in court if a food dealer challenges the FDA's rejection. Mr. Weber has to smell everything that comes his way.

Usually he breaks the skin of the fish or shrimp with his thumbnails and quickly sticks his nose into the crevice for a sniff. "As a rule, one sniff will do, but on the border line, maybe four. If you can't make up your mind by four sniffs, you shouldn't be doing this work," he says.

But if U.S. seafood lovers can rest secure in Mr. Weber's nasal abilities, they might be disturbed by the FDA rules that govern his decisions. The boxes of food that he samples are chosen at random from shipments selected for testing by FDA investigators. How many shipments are selected for testing depends on how good the recent experience has been with similar items from the same packer or the same country. Mr. Weber must rule a shipment acceptable if the portion he samples contains no more than 20 per cent Class II or 5 per cent Class III.

Thus some fish or shrimp of the "Phee-yew!" variety are regularly passed with the FDA's blessing, and Mr. Weber says he suspects that some companies, mostly overseas, may knowingly take decomposed food and add it to good food in acceptable proportions to obtain the higher prices available in the United States.

"I have a hard time buying fresh fish," the sensitive Mr. Weber says, adding that he often shuns fish in stores even though he would have approved the same fish at the laboratory.

While such foods offend him aesthetically, Mr. Weber says the health hazard they present is small. "Chances are if you took it home and ate it, nothing would happen," he says.

Though Mr. Weber's sniffing skill helps him avoid the stomachaches of the less perceptive, it leads to ailments peculiarly his own. "I've developed an allergy to the smell of decomposed frog legs," he says. "They give me headaches. I have to take a couple of antihistamines before I can smell them."

Mr. Weber earns $24,724 a year. He reserves the right to walk off the job, however. "If you get a lot of stink, you can't do as many because your nose gets tired," he says. "You have to go out of here and rest your nose." How does one rest one's nose? Find fresh air and "try to breathe normally," the expert says. He also refuses to work beyond the end of the normal day if his nose starts to give out. "I'm not a mechanical instrument that you can turn off and on," he reminds his superiors.

The work has its rewards, though—like the thrill of finding "an odor I didn't expect." Such discoveries can be important, because odors must be identified scientifically with decomposition before they can be used as a basis for rejecting food. "Our policy is that if you can't prove it's decomposed, the product gets the benefit of the doubt," Mr. Weber says.

Fruity Odor

For example, Mr. Weber long had been suspicious of a fruity odor he sometimes found in rock-lobster tails, but he couldn't identify it so he couldn't reject the tails, then, recently, he intentionally left some tails out to decompose as part of a teaching exercise for his trainees. "That same odor developed, so we knew from then on it was decomposition," he says.

Colds slow him down but don't stop him, he says, and, besides, he doesn't get them very often. He absolutely forbids his trainees to use colognes, lotions, shampoos, tonics or soaps with an odor. Nor may they smoke.

Scientists are working to relieve professional sniffers of at least part of their agony. The U.S. government is sponsoring a project to develop a chemical index of the decomposition of canned tuna. But Paul Girace, 27, one of the chemists Mr. Weber is training to take over, is skeptical that such technological progress will rescue him. "Al (Mr. Weber) can examine organoleptically 24 cases of tuna fish in two hours," Mr. Girace observes grimly. "To do it with chemicals would take a couple of days."

PEOPLE: *The Bride Wore Green (Perhaps)*

Elizabeth Taylor, 43, and Richard Burton, 49, got married again. Apparently. The word came from Chobe District Commissioner Ambrose Masalila, who said Wednesday that he married the couple last Friday in the hamlet of Kasane in Botswana. The village is in northern Botswana on the Zambezi River. Reuters reported from Johannesburg that Masalila was "suffering from a bout of malaria" but nevertheless found strength to say over the phone that "I got a telephone call from Mr. Burton asking me to perform the marriage ceremony and they turned up at my office on Friday afternoon." He said that Burton was wearing a red shirt, red socks and white trousers. Miss Taylor "wore green, trimmed with lace and guinea fowl feathers" (dixit Reuters). "They told me it was traditional Welsh dress," Masalila said. Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, a press agent for Burton, Chan Sam, refused to confirm or deny the marriage. And an executive aide, Gavin de Becker, told the Associated Press: "They will leave for a place unknown to you or any newspaper." After the ceremony (Reuters says) the Burtons went back to Chobe Game Park. "When the news (of the marriage) leaked out, the happy couple were somewhere in the bush, with all telephone lines leading to the game lodge out of action—a not uncommon occurrence." If they are indeed remarried, it is the sixth marriage for Miss Taylor and the third for Burton. Their first marriage (to each other) ended in divorce 14 months ago after 10 years.

* * *

Ann Landers, 57, one of the most popular advice columnists in the world, filed Tuesday in Chicago for divorce from Jules Lederer, her husband of 36 years. She filed the suit under her real name, Esther P. Lederer, citing "extreme and repeated acts of mental cruelty." She said in her suit that they separated May 10. They have one child, Margo Paulette Furth, a former columnist with the Chicago Daily News. Miss Landers announced her impending divorce in July in a letter in her column which is syndicated by Field Newspaper Syndicate of Chicago. In her suit, she asks for a property settlement and charged that her husband's conduct had caused her "embarrassment, humiliation and anguish and has affected plaintiff's physical and mental well-being."

* * *

A book containing a secret government list of 4,500 Norwegian drunken drivers is currently being sold for 200 kroner a copy, according to a weekly men's magazine, Nye Alle Menn. According to the magazine, the list came from the Communications Ministry and was found in a garbage dump. "It is obvious that our secret list of drunken drivers has been illegally published," a spokesman for the ministry said, "and we deeply regret it." The usual



THE BURTONS — Eliza[beth] Taylor and Richard B[urton] arriving in Johanne[sburg] last month for a cele[brity] tennis tourney.

penalty for drunken driv[ing in] Norway is three weeks in [...]

* * *

Bullfighter Manuel Beni[tez,] better known as El Cordob[es, left] Tuesday from his hospital [in] Cordoba where he is reco[vering] from a goring that he [...] never enter a bullring ag[ain ...] won't even stand in fron[t of a] cow again," he declared. [...] promised my wife and chi[ldren ...] What has happened to me [...] providential warning." El C[ordo]bes was gored Sunday whe[n he] was training with a yearling for a charity fight—the fight to raise money for the famil[ies of] policemen killed by Spanish [ter]rorists. The accident hap[pened] hours after he had marrie[d his] companion of several years, the mother of his two chi[ldren,] French-born Marie Mart[ine] Fraysse, 29.

* * *

Italian actress Sophia [Loren] says that her gift of five rings to a small Roman Ca[tholic] parish in central Texas "wa[s] natural. It was a small but h[...] act of charity." Miss Loren [and] her husband, producer Carlo [Ponti,] were in Dallas for a celeb[ration] honoring Italy. This past su[mmer] the actress gave the Rev. An[...] Goossens the rings to help [in] building a new church near L[...] Father Goossens, a friend of [...] Loren's for several years, p[lans] to auction the ring to raise m[oney] for the new church. "I d[on't] really like to talk about it," [Miss] Loren said of her gift. "It's one of those things you [...] Father Goossens and I have [writ]ten each other for more [than] 10 years. I learned he h[ad a] need and I tried to do somet[hing.] It was very small. Just a na[tural] thing to do. A very small ges[ture.] I think he is a wonderful pers[on."]

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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